

The CORD WEEKLY

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WATERLOO LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1969

Administration—Bryant: policy vs competence

Dr. Healey's revised statement on academic freedom and its apparent contradiction, the procedure of the non-renewal of Darrol Bryant's contract, received mixed reactions from the administration and the faculty.

The statement provides for consultative procedures between department chairmen and professors concerning promotion, tenure and dismissal. It is an almost verbatim quote from the Canadian Association of University Teachers.

Bryant called the statement "a good 'liberal' statement on academic freedom" but felt it left one dimension of the issue uncovered.

"The crucial point is the lack of provision for protection of a faculty member to discuss and also to act. There is a need for a guarantee of this kind of protection," he said.

"If academic freedom is only the discussion of ideas and students never see any action, it encourages a kind of cynicism regarding academic procedures."

Bryant has an extension to sign his one-year contract. This is a terminal contract which was offered at the recent request of John Weir, head of the committee which studied academic freedom and tenure. Bryant is still waiting to hear from graduate schools to which he applied when his contract was not immediately renewed.

In withholding the contract, the administration apparently felt the study to obtain a Ph.D. would benefit Bryant. Due to a policy put into effect fairly recently, lecturers with only a B.A. are hired for a two year period with the understanding that, at the end of that time, they will be required to return to school for work toward a doctorate.

"I don't think a Ph.D. should be the sole criterion of competence," said Bryant. "There was never any strong suggestion I go back to school. I started investigating graduate schools this fall with the intention of eventually returning to get a doctorate, but I didn't necessarily plan to return this year."

"We've seen arbitrary decisions made here by the administration and imposed on the faculty and the students. I'm somewhat disappointed that the university community isn't aware of the prob-

lems that exist within it and is making no real attempt to do something about them."

Bryant attributed his situation to other factors along with the policy of the university.

"I think in the minds of certain administrators I was a disruptive force in the university. In spite of the rhetoric about vast ranges of opinion and ideas being challenged, it's not true. The primary purpose seems to be to get a certain number of students through the institution every year and have them fit into society."

He said, "If free minds exist here, it happens in spite of the structure. There is an almost built-in understanding among faculty members of what it means to be a good teacher and this understanding doesn't allow for dissenting voices."

"Issues really transcend the personal. The problem is the pathology built in. It can be changed but the changes must be radical in nature. Putting students on committees is not what is most important. The primary power for the shaping of the institution should be in the hands of the faculty and students and therefore the administration should carry out the decisions made, instead of the other way around."

Bryant feels the administration also is involved in the pathology as the onus is on it to preserve the institution.

He defined his concern as being involved in struggles that humanize society and he thinks that's something everyone should be concerned about.

"It is a lifelong commitment. When I find those who don't share it, I get into trouble because I ask them to be committed to the same kind of thing."

Bryant mentioned problems that arose last year concerning the dismissal of George Haggart. He said he would have thought after last year the problems would be resolved and predicted the whole thing will fall down around our heads.

Martin Dolbeer found the only significant change in the revision of the statement to be the technique of appeal for professors. He said now a professor could be summarily dismissed only on a charge of immorality. "There have been some cases of this, but

they've been overlooked in the past."

Dolbeer said the administration was disturbed about Bryant as a result of his agreement with Lauri Siirala about reforms carried out here being merely tokenism.

"I was called in after that by Dr. Healey and Dr. Tayler. I said I had no complaints about Darrol's teaching and that he had a good rapport with the students. I knew he was planning to go back to school."

Dolbeer maintained he informed Bryant about the university's policy at the beginning and there was no pressure involved. "The administration's attitude was it didn't like to have him here if he caused trouble. It felt he was hurting the image."

"I told the administration I knew he wanted to go back to school," said Dolbeer, "but that he should be informed by letter. When he didn't get a contract, I went to Healey and he said he just hadn't gotten around to it yet. I found out later that the past president promised Darrol he could stay two or three years. Weir insisted he get another contract."

"Our previous President never informed chairmen about anything."

Dolbeer pointed out the university's concern for having as many top degrees as possible. He added his impression that the University merely used Bryant's statements as an excuse to effect a non-renewal of the contract.

Healey denied Bryant's contract non-renewal was the result of any idea about Bryant being a troublemaker. He said it was because any university teacher should have the conventional degree, and because Bryant was young enough to go back for a Ph.D.

He mentioned other lecturers going back to school at the end of this year including Tompkins, Reid, and Menzies. He said everyone was fully informed at the beginning and there were no mix-ups like Bryant had.

Healey denied Bryant's association with the SDS had any bearing on the decision.

Joel Hartt and Frank Sweet both found the revised statement an improvement. Hartt defined the University's function as informing students and preparing



photo by Wilson

Darrol Bryant, given a one-year terminal contract, is being forced to leave WLU.

them to make fundamental changes. "There is something seriously wrong with the procedure for dismissing a professor. There should be ample warning with no surprises," he said. "Darrol should have known from the beginning."

Hartt said there should be an all-university committee to decide what constitutes competence. He called a Ph.D. a union card.

"A Ph.D. itself doesn't claim competence. A university which emphasizes good teaching should know this."

"Tenure carries more weight than a Ph.D. degree here. Really, for promotion the criteria should be publication and competence in the classroom."

Hartt felt students should definitely participate in every decision making body in the university, with parity. "People here are entrenched and unexperimental and I regret that students were not invited, more than superficially, to help make final decisions about the new B.A. programme."

"Participation is the antidote to alienation," he said.

Sweet considered a Ph.D. a mark of competence but said a lack of one did not mean a lack of competence. "The school has to

watch its public relations and the more Ph.D.'s, the better it looks on paper. The school is concerned with competence and good public relations. Whether or not it gets good teachers is entirely another question."

"The administration may have been inept in handling Bryant's situation."

He defined academic freedom as "freedom to teach your discipline in your class in the manner you feel is best."

"There is nothing wrong with firing as long as there is warning."

Dean Neale Taylor said there was a revision of the academic freedom statement because the old one didn't meet the full approval of the committee. He felt the revised statement represented the position of the faculty member in general terminology.

Taylor denied any idea of the statement being issued as a result of the Bryant situation. "It was under discussion since last summer," he said, "and was originally from the Canadian Association of University Teachers."

He called it a "fair statement of principles. I'm pretty much in agreement with it."

ELECTION RESULTS

RADIO WATERLOO REFERENDUM

For 890

Against 115

SAC PRESIDENT

Marshall	468
Kuti	390
King	137
Ireland	54
Spoiled	26

(bold face elected)

SEMINARY (1 rep.)

Beglo	10
Hardy	4
Spoiled	3

BUSINESS (1 rep.)

Purdon	103
Lawson	94
Parker	90
Spoiled	9

SCIENCE (1 rep.)

Lyon	acclaimed
------	-----------

ARTS (10 reps.)

Kelly	538
Chataway	457
Brown	451
Wagner	339
Oliver	335
Bohaychuk	331
Howe	326
Jones	300
Sleith	300
Van Alstine	271
Stewart	262
Norman	232
Rumble	222
Lapp	211
Applebaum	148

Canada turns back American deserters at border

OTTAWA (CUP) — Canadian Immigration Officials are refusing landed immigrant status to American armed forces deserters despite an immigration department policy that deserters and draft evaders are to be treated no differently than other immigrants.

The border discrimination was discovered Saturday when five York University students were turned away from four separate border crossings after they impersonated American air force deserters.

The ruse, which kept Immigration minister Allan MacEachen's phones busy all Monday, clearly showed that border guards were violating two precepts of Canadian immigration policy. Firstly, they were not treated as normal immigrants. Secondly, border officials transmitted the information that they were "deserters" to their American counterparts — a practice expressly forbidden by the Immigration Department.

The five planned their sortie carefully for two weeks. They

showed up at different border stations bearing photostats of identification papers of a legitimate deserter now living in Canada, William John Heintzelman. They had draft cards, certificates of future employment in Canada, Canadian letters of reference — in short, all that would establish that they were deserters and that they had sufficient qualifications under the immigration law to allow them landed immigrant status.

Not one of them made it over the border.

All of this despite a statement in Parliament, July 12, 1967, by John Monroe, then parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Immigration, who said "An individual's status with regard to compulsory military service in his own country has no bearing upon his admissibility to Canada, either as an immigrant or as a visitor. Nor is he subject to removal from Canada because of unfulfilled military obligations in his country of citizenship."

The point test, which requires potential immigrants to score at

least 50, in each of the five cases added to more than 65. Points are distributed for items like amount of money, languages spoken, job guarantees, recommendations, educational background.

MacEachen said Sunday he took "a dim view of the impersonation tactics" used by the students but confirmed his department was investigating why nearly all deserters were turned away at the border. He said his department hopes to make it easier for deserters to get into the country.

The five students charged official directives were the reason for their rejection. Three said they met sympathetic border officials who turned them away because they had been instructed to, not because of a personal view of deserters.

One of the students, Chris Wilson, was asked immediately what his draft status was and when he informed the official he was a deserter, was told there was "no way" he could get in and not to bother applying.

All the others were given simi-

lar run-a-rounds though two were rejected after hasty conferences between border officials and their superiors.

One was told: "So you're on the run, we can't let you in."

And when they were rejected, all were immediately seized by American immigration officials who already knew they were deserters. Apparently, they were told that by the Canadian people.

The immigration department requires the Canadian border to inform its American counterpart of a rejection of immigrant status but it is not permitted to explain the circumstances.

All five had destroyed their American documents before returning to the American side but the border guards called them by

the name on the American draft card and knew the circumstances of their return. One, Graham Muir was refused his right of attorney by the Americans.

Muir had earlier been told he was rejected because "there's a difference between evaders and deserters. We're under instructions not to let deserters in."

All were threatened with arrest until they were able to substantiate their claim to being Canadian citizens. They were hassled for at least a half hour and threatened with action by the RCMP when they returned to Canada.

The border crossings involved were: Windsor, Queenston, Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

Academic freedom and tenure defined at U. of Victoria

The University of Victoria has adopted a new statement on academic freedom and tenure.

The faculty association ratified the document at a general meeting. Its contents were previously ratified by the board of governors.

Sections spell out procedures for the appointment, promotion and dismissal of faculty members, and for the decision-making on contract renewals and the granting of tenure.

Tenure, described in the document as the "most important step in the relations between the university and the faculty member," is a traditional guarantee of permanent employment, subject only to formal dismissal proceedings "for cause." It is designed to protect academic freedom from outside pressures, where faculty have proved their worth as scholars and shown high responsibility in their teaching.

Granting of tenure must be considered for each full-time academic appointee within his first five years of university service. Any rank above lectures may carry tenure.

When a decision is made during the final contract year not to grant tenure or offer reappointment, faculty are entitled to a one-year terminal appointment.

Decisions, made on the recommendation of committees drawn from the individual's own teaching area, are subject to appeal to an all-university review committee. The committee will consist of five members elected annually—three from the faculty of arts and science, one from the faculty of

education, and one from the school of fine arts.

The document also provides for hearings in cases involving dismissal. These will be handled by a three-man group to be known as the standing arbitration committee, selected each year by the university president and the president of the faculty association from the faculties outside the university.

All teaching appointments, the document states, "term or tenured, are entitled to academic freedom."

This is defined in part as "the right of a faculty member, free from the threat of institutional reprisals and without regard to outside influence, to teach, investigate, publish and speculate without deference to prescribed doctrine, to participate in the formulation of academic policies, and to criticize the university."

The responsibilities that must accompany academic freedom are outlined in a statement on professional ethics. Included is the duty of a professor "to seek and to state the truth as he sees it," to encourage the free pursuit of learning in his students, and to respect and defend the rights of his associates.

Decisions! Decisions!

One of them should be a buying decision

As a college student, you learn to make decisions. One of the most important should concern life insurance . . . from Aid Association for Lutherans. AAL is a fraternal life insurance society for Lutherans . . . and that's a big advantage to the Lutheran student.

When it comes to life insurance, Lutheran college students get a bargain. That's because of age and good health, and because AAL's rates are low to begin with.


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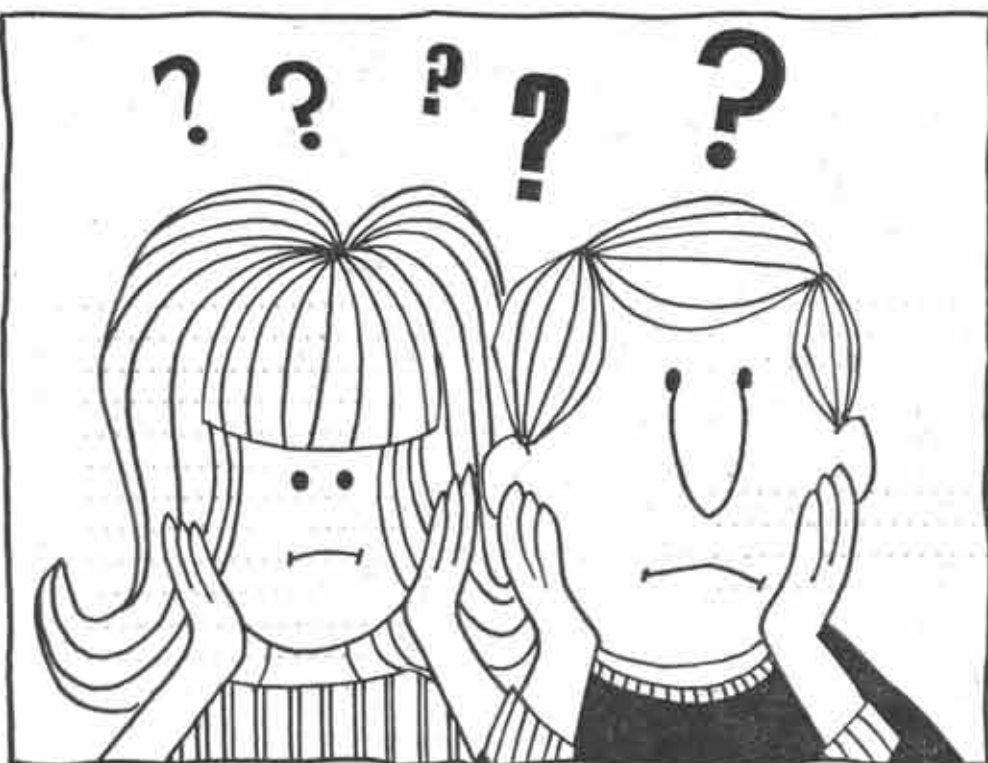
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President-elect Marshall

photo by Attkins

Marshall wins by slim margin

Lauren Marshall was elected Students' Administrative Council president last night by a slim majority of the 1,100 students who cast ballots. John Kuti came second with 390 votes. He was followed by Dave King with 137 votes and Jim Ireland with 54.

Marshall was elated over the victory but said, "I would hope that the presidential election next year will be held before the election of the representatives. This way you would get the highest quality of representation on council." Using the present system, the three presidential candidates who lost will not have seats on next year's council.

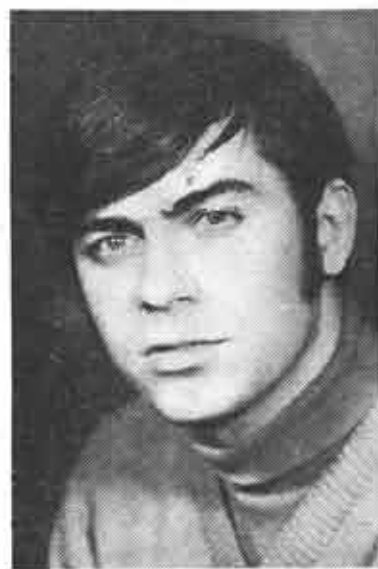
Marshall said, "I knew it would be close, but you have to have confidence. The other candidates campaigns were well run and I hope they will be available to work with Council next year. They have a lot to contribute and I've learned a great deal from them. I'll be incorporating some of their ideals."

Bill Ballard, president of stu-

dent council for the present term, said, "I think Lauren is capable as a leader and will have to learn how to deal with the radical element on council. She will have to get some experience in politics and government. She should be able to get through the year without too much trouble. Her only deficiency is her educational philosophy, but I had the same problem last year. I'm sure she will pick this up quickly as she is undoubtedly a very clever girl."

Marshall issued thanks to all those who voted for her and helped on her campaign. "I will do the best job possible. The first meeting of the new council is March the first and I hope to have a slate of the executive then. My first official act will be to represent the school at the upcoming OUS meeting."

The race for the representatives was even more closely contested than the presidential race. All those elected expressed confidence that a good council had been elected and progress would be made.



Kuti, a close second.

In the same election students voted in favour of raising the Student Activity Fee fifty cents to provide for FM radio for Lutheran. Student Council must now ratify the move before actual work on the station on our behalf can begin.

Accreditation review in '71

WLU's Graduate School of Social Work is one of the few accredited schools of its type in Canada. Its accreditation will come up for review, in normal conditions, in April of 1971.

Sheldon Rahn, Dean of the school, was one of the organizers. The school opened two years ago. Application for accreditation was submitted, on schedule, this year and was confirmed June 13 this year by the Commission on Accreditation of the Council of Social Work and Education. This is an international council.

Accreditation was retroactive, therefore all graduates of the school have fully accredited degrees.

"Three new schools in the States applied at the same time we did and we were the only one which met the standards. It's no snap to get accredited."

Rahn explained the procedure. A report made by this school to

the commission included: grade average requirements, degrees conferred, admission procedures, curriculum innovation, budgets, faculty salaries and turnover, facilities and personal policies.

Four members of the seventeen-member commission came to the campus for an on-the-spot evaluation. Three of these members were deans of graduate schools. The four evaluators were from McGill University, the University of Louisville, Kentucky, the University of Chicago and the Richmond Professional Institute, Virginia.

The school is presently on a five-year development plan. This plan includes expectation of a maximum of 150 students in 1971. There are 80 now. The school offers a two-year programme.

There are four such schools in Ontario; Windsor, Toronto, Ottawa and WLU. Rahn said these school work closely together.

by Barb Reid

Liquor was the first topic of Reformation II, sponsored by the Progressive Conservative Club on Saturday, February 8. Sandy Baird from the K-W Record moderated the discussion which ranged from the lowering of the drinking age to the distribution and sale of alcohol.

Of primary concern to all the panelists was education about the effects of alcohol and the problems of the alcoholic. Dave Blair, an elementary school teacher, pointed to the opposition met in informing children about alcohol. "If a teacher tries to bring about reform, he soon has the parents and educational hierarchy on his back."

Ken Bennett of the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Research Foundation said, "A generation raised on Spock and conversant with Freud wants sound, believable psychological and physical evidence."

Rev. P. Everett of the Canadian Federation of Alcoholic Problems said, "my organization promotes the aim of sobriety in a society

where there should be no pressure upon an individual who does not drink, or moral condemnation of a person who does."

Panelists differed on the question of lowering the drinking age to eighteen. Charles Chalklin, Probation Officer and Family Counsellor for the Waterloo County Provincial Court, was in favour of lowering it. "I see ambivalence in the attitudes of those who oppose the lower age," he said. "While they admit this is, with some exceptions, the best generation of adolescents yet, they say these adolescents are not smart enough to cope with the potential problems that alcohol can produce."

Doug Chapman, a lawyer said, "liquor laws definitely do need to be reformed. The drinking age should be lowered to 18. Distribution of beer should not be confined to the Brewers Warehouse, a government-granted monopoly. It should be sold in grocery stores."

Dr. Endress outlined some reasons for the present liquor policy

on this campus: "The law firm that serves this university has reached the conclusion that if a student drinks on campus and goes off campus and has an accident, both the student and the university are responsible. Certain members of the administration and Board of Governors were opposed to having liquor on campus because we are a church-related school. Now, however, we are at the stage where the Board is willing to take steps to experiment. Responsibility has been placed on the students and they have lived up to it."

Colin McKay, Director: Educational Services said, "residences housing students both over and under 21 is another problem. I am in favour of lowering the drinking age. How can you administer a policy which cuts the student body in half?"

Although attendance at the symposium was disappointing, the people who came had a lot to say. A report will be sent to Robert Welsh who is heading a study on liquor reform in Ontario,

Education discussion proposes university reforms

The purpose of education in a technological society was discussed at the afternoon session of Reformation II held by the WLU Progressive Conservative Club on Saturday, February 8.

"There is a small body of students here interested in knowledge," said Dan Haughn, a WLU student, "but many more are interested in getting an education for what it is going to do for them."

Mr. Peebles, Director of Information for the Department of University Affairs, said, "we are concerned with re-defining the role of the university. Is it an ivory tower, an existential experience for those lucky enough to be there, a training school for professionals, or a finishing school for the elite?"

Dr. Norman Wagner, of WLU, pointed out some misconceptions about education in a technological age. "We hold to the myth that what is studied has a kind of instant applicability," he said.

"Very often this just doesn't work. Most of the basic skills required are learned on the job, not in the university."

Mr. Woodruffe, Director of Teacher Education for Ontario, said, "We need a new kind of teacher, a teacher who is not playing the role of God in the classroom, a teacher who is not offended if his opinion is refuted. Teaching appeals to a certain kind of individual; we must make it appeal to a new kind of person."

Many students expressed concern about the lack of opportunity for creativity in the present system. "You say that you need sincere individuals in education," said one student, "but there is not room in the system for you to be the kind of creative person you want to be."

Although everyone said that education must be changed, the present system was given some credit. "After all," said Woodruffe, "it has produced the young people of today. Can it be so bad?"



Danny Haughn presents students' point of view at symposium.

photo by Attkins

The CORD WEEKLY

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Member of Canadian University Press

editor-in-chief: John Andrews

managing editor: Phil Atkins

news editor: Anne Welwood features editor: Bill Pattie

photo editor: Jim Wilson sports editor: Paul Matteson

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We've got a phys-ed complex!

It appears as though WLU may finally have a chance to get adequate athletic facilities. Whether it does or does not rests on the shoulders of the administration.

A committee has been appointed to study the implications and benefits of building a phys-ed complex on this campus. It will also make a comparative study of the facilities designated for athletics on near-by campuses. We wager that their report will show our facilities are more lacking than we realize.

Perhaps the first real positive move was made by Student Council. It has set aside 1,000 dollars to be used in the construction of a phys-ed complex. But there's a catch. The administration must take action before February 5, 1970 or else the money reverts back to Student Council. The money will then be used to buy new athletic equipment which should just about flood our already over taxed facilities. The students of WLU in making this offer have placed a large measure of trust in the administration. Whether they live up to that trust is in their hands.

If our varsity teams have won national recognition, it seems that much more of an achievement when you consider the conditions they are forced to put up with. For one thing, there is not even an adequate field house at their disposal. If equipment and facilities made a team then such teams as Laurentian (perennially in the cellar in football) would have no trouble in demolishing ours.

Perhaps the varsity teams could have better facilities if they played all away games. It may be ridiculous, but if the administration does not take steps to improve our facilities, it will be the only choice remaining.

The average student is the big loser if the phys-ed complex is not built. The varsity teams have to put up with the facilities, but at least they get to use them due to the heavy entertainment schedule in the TA. Many of our students are forced to try the athletic facilities at the U of W in desperation. But their facilities have been built to handle their student body and not ours as well. As a result, we are denied entry there too.

In the list of building priorities which the administration has set up, it is hard to see why a phys-ed complex is ranked so far down. Surely they can realize the meaning of the adage "a sound mind in a sound body."

To put it bluntly, the administration of WLU has been exploiting our teams' winning records to lure prospective students here. It's about time they were willing to give quid pro quo.

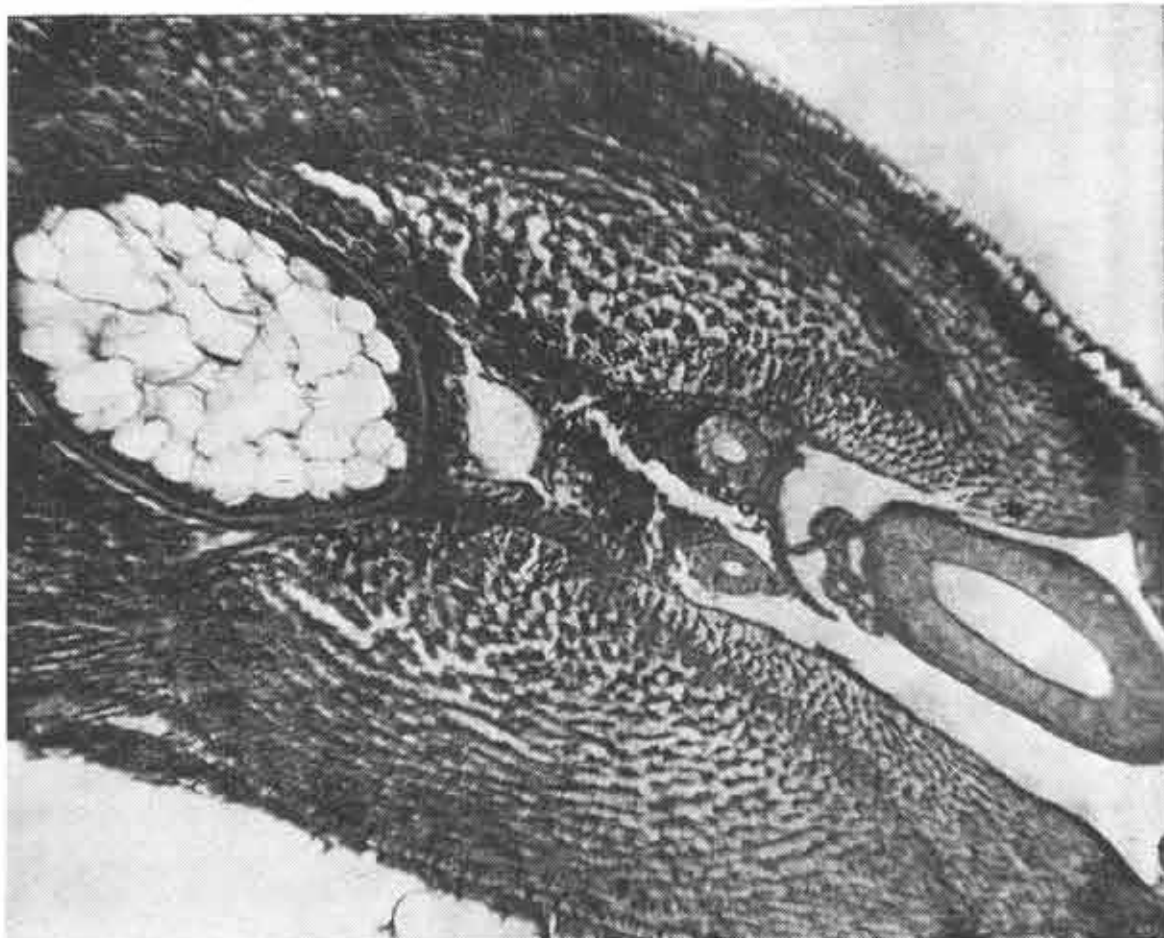
Responsibility and Lutheran

Several university administrations have made moves recently to stifle student criticism of their respective institutions.

The Board of Governors at the Regina Campus of the University of Saskatchewan have refused to sanction the collection of Student Activity Fees for the second term. This is no more than an ill disguised attempt to appease the surrounding public and gov't who have been offended by the Carillon, Regina's student newspaper. This action violates the basic freedom of the press — that of editorial opinion. We are not prepared to judge the value of the Carillon's editorial stand, but we do feel that the Board of Governors at the Regina campus has lost quite a bit of prestige by using their power so wantonly.

A columnist for the Excalibur, student newspaper at York University, was threatened with expulsion when one of the professors felt that statements in the column were "unwarranted, and not in the best interests of the university." The professor continued by stating "students are transients in this place; they don't warrant equal rights."

Fortunately, WLU does not have a professor as omniscient as York, nor do we have a Board of Governors that is as irresponsible towards student demands as Regina has. However, a lesson can well be learned from these examples where a body irresponsibly overextends itself to impose its will on another. It is our hope that WLU's administration, faculty and student body can continue their policy of responsible action.



A meal for two or life in residence.

New style of council — new responsibilities

Student Council under Bill Ballard has done a great deal for the student body this year. They have acted responsibly in both the political and social realm of student endeavour to represent their constituents as best they could.

However, with increased student awareness and involvement; increased demands for social improvement on campus and political improvement off campus; it soon became evident that the present structure of council was not adequate. Too few people were doing too many jobs. The work load was heavy and student representation was minimal. The problems of representation were further confused by the class system of representation. Students in first year science found little in common with first year arts students but their representative was the same person. Yet council struggled through their term with relative ease.

This term, the new council will also have a new system to cope with. Students will have adequate representation, and there will be more people on council to take over the large work load. The problem of adaptation and delegation will be the first major problem the president will face.

By the new constitution, the president is empowered to appoint the execu-

tive committee of council. One problem in this area is the selection of a capable executive out of a mass of new faces. True, the executive has to be ratified by council, but the chance of a veto on the selection is slim. They will be less familiar with the people selected than the president. The president must resist the temptation of appointing friends who do not have the capability necessary to carry out their job. The effectiveness of this year's council will rest largely on this decision, and a wrong choice will return directly upon the president and the student body that elected him.

After the executive has been appointed and ratified, their duties will be outlined. The president will have to make sure that each member does his share without burdening any one member. This will take some amount of job organization and co-ordination and a hasty decision on this matter will also hamper council's ability to act effectively and decisively.

The Cord wishes the president-elect much success in his term. The same applies to the new executive when it is appointed along with the new representative body. We hope they reflect the responsibility and decision-making ability with which the students of WLU have entrusted them.

forum

The CORD welcomes letters from students, faculty and members of the Administration, but please remember these things: All letters must include your name, address, faculty and year or position. Anonymous letters will not be accepted, but we will print a pseudonym if you have a good reason. The editors reserve the right to shorten lengthy letters. Letters should be typed, if possible, and submitted to the CORD office no later than Monday afternoon.

Ludwig is nuts

Dear Editor:

Who is this creep, pen-named Ludwig Von Ichabod, anyway? He is saying nothing exciting, profound, or new to anybody. Moreover, he is gross and uncomplimentary . . . and his puns are atrocious!

Personally, I think Ludwig is a Culturally Active Parasite. His indictments are too generalized; one would think that he has a chip on his shoulder when he starts condemning everybody. Furthermore, Ludwig is not a constructive critic; and he is using the Cord to sound-off his own petty gripes. I should think that a creep like him ought to be audacious enough to use his own name instead of hiding behind a pseudonym!

By the beard of Allah! what a lousy pseudonym at that!

GARRY ENGKENT,
Arts II.

The same to you

To the Editor:

Having written the article for the Cord (Feb. 7), I have attempted to sound out reactions of the student body to see what they really thought about it. My suspicions were confirmed! Nobody

ever reads the Cord — except for Sound-Off and the Headlines. The art of reading, carefully, is dead at this campus. I can see the placards now:

BETTER DEAD
THAN READ! !

However, I do have a suggestion to revive the lethargic students to activate their brain-material. That is, to revive the fine art of making spontaneous, horrendous puns at a moment's notice (just to gross out their friends, if nothing else!). After all, the great Shakespeare used it all the time . . . I won't equate myself with Shakespeare (mainly because he's dead, and I ain't) but here is one for a starter:

HAVE YOU HAD ENOUGH PUNISHMENT, LATELY?

Who knows, this may become a great WLU fad of the year.

—Ludwig von Ichabod.
P.S. Editor, you spelt my name wrong; the "V" in von is small, not capitalized. But it was a capital idea while it was on!

(Continued on page 5)

forum

(Continued from page 4)

Theology pub?

The General Regulations in the Student's Handbook concerning alcohol on campus state: "Possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages is not permitted on campus in any university building" and that ANYBODY caught with alcohol in his possession on campus may be expelled from the university; or as in the case of

the student in East Hall, fined. Yet I and several other students, some of them under 21, can go, with no trouble whatsoever, over to the Seminary chapel at 10 p.m. Wednesday nights and consume alcoholic wine at Holy Communion.

Therefore, in light of this, we students should be allowed to have a pub on campus where students of 18 years of age or over could purchase alcoholic beverages if they desire.

The profits, if any, resulting from the sale of beverages could

go towards the purchase of books, gym equipment, etc. for the university. In regard to the laws concerning intoxication, I heartily agree.

GERALD A. SMITH,
Pre-Theology 1.

Editorial Note: We agree that there should be a pub on campus. However, we fail to see the connection between wine at a communion and a campus pub. Surely there are more viable reasons for having a campus pub than that. Besides, who ever heard of holding communion in a pub?

Summer jobs — or student dilemma

by David Black,
CUS Secretariat

Students who found it difficult to obtain summer employment last year will find it even harder this summer.

The prospects for student employment are dimmer since last year's low. A number of economic realities reveal our position:

- * approximately 30-40% of Canadian students were effectively unemployed last summer.

- * the overall unemployment rate has shown an unusual increase during the winter.

- * there are no precise figure on student employment and no plans to handle the summer's rush on jobs this year.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics says 74,000 persons between ages 14-19 were unemployed last summer. This includes only part of all students seeking jobs.

In 1967-68 there were 237,000 undergraduates in Canada (DBS); add to this all graduate students and members of community colleges, technical schools etc., and the increase in this year's enrolment — there just aren't enough jobs.

Manpower has no statistics on students entering the work force, when, for how long, etc. the government agency claims to have found 17,000 jobs last year once it had set up special services to handle the unexpected demand. (This figure includes such jobs as two or three hours a week cutting grass.)

Although last year's situation was described as unusual — it was reported that some 2,700 women with BA's were unemployed in Toronto alone — there don't appear to be any more opportunities opening up in 1969.

Coupled with increasing unemployment figures, summer student employment could effectively disappear.

The job shortage will force students to rely increasingly on loans and awards to finance their education. The loans plan was designed to supplement student summer earnings. If the amount of part-time and summer work has been permanently reduced, a new approach will have to be developed.

After combining the accent on student contributions, the generally low amount available in awards and the rising cost of living, a significant number of students may have to defer their education. In any case, the goal of the federal-provincial loans plan — "to ensure that all who are capable can continue their education" — will not be fulfilled. Unless a basically different stance is taken, a number of solutions appear possible:

(1) The loans-awards program be greatly expanded. This entails more money from already hard pressed government revenues. The money would have to come from increased taxes; though not necessarily from that tax base already overtaxed — i.e. it is possible to increase taxes on a more equitable basis with the implementation of the Carter Report and a tax increase to larger corporations (specifically mining and oil companies).

(2) Implementation of mammoth summer work projects for students. This could involve a CYC-style program allowing students to work during the summer on various community projects and have this credited toward increased financial aid at university. Again, money is coming from government funds, though with an input of real work on the part of the student and a contribution from community or private enterprise.

(3) Operation of universities on a tri-mester basis. This has certain obvious attractions (more students in less time; better use

of basic facilities) but would require greater expenditure than an increase loans and awards. It would involve greater university operating costs and a simultaneous cut-back on student summer earnings (if they are in fact available).

(4) Governmental policies aimed at full employment — the simplest and most obvious solution. Full employment is possible.

Canadians still lack many of the necessities of life (housing, food, medical assistance) and they can be supplied. The unemployed could be engaged in filling these needs if the government initiated the proper programs. And full employment policies, would automatically raise tax revenues.

However, any solution to the present student employment problem will only come about after pressure is concentrated on government (federal and provincial). Demands should centre about summer employment and loans-awards programs but should always take into account where the revenue is to come from to support new projects. Students can no longer afford to alienate that sector of the population which is presently overtaxed (those earning under \$10,000) and should integrate their demands with those aimed at a more equitable distribution of wealth in our society.

(One cannot ignore the federal government's tendency to continue hitting this particular tax base — witness the recent 2% surtax which drops on incomes over \$10,000.)

One thing is clear: the summer job situation makes it imperative that students not ignore the political implications of their present position nor be afraid to enter the political arena to act with others for long overdue government action.

Words

by Ray Smith

Women in our society are exploited both culturally and economically.

As an example of cultural exploitation one could not do better than to look at television advertising, especially detergent and car advertisements. Invariably, women are represented in washing powder ads as mindless morons whose imaginations can not extend beyond stains and whose intellects can not grasp anything more than what their mothers told them. When it comes to buying a car women are represented as not being even remotely concerned with the performance of the machine but merely with the interior decoration.

A good example of economic exploitation is the response my wife received from the Ontario Student Awards office. She is doing graduate work at U of W. Janet applied for a student loan claiming me as a dependant. She was informed that she had enough money to last her the year, so, no loan. When she asked what her husband should do they said I should apply for an award. For the second time she painstakingly explained that I have been resident in Canada less than twelve months. She also pointed out that husbands can claim wives as dependants, why not the other way round. To summarize the verbose reply she received: she was told while it was true that men could claim their wives as dependants, women can not claim their husbands a dependants. This seems to me to be a clear case of economic discrimination against women as women.

Even in this "age of enlightenment" the attitude to women is still pre-sixteenth century. The only acceptable ambition for a woman is to be a wife. You, women, are still looked upon as fun-breeding-machines.

With the addition that you are now also expected to be psychologically supportive, decorative, socially acceptable, intelligent breeding machine. If, in an attempt to avoid this, you do not marry you will be looked upon as not quite human.

A perfect example of the attitude to women described above is the queen competition held at winter carnival. The girls were supposed to be understanding (psychologically supportive), decorative, socially acceptable, intelligent, and, if possible, aware. The girls were all praised for the way they answered the mostly political questions put to them. However, should any of them want to go in to politics they will find that they will have to work twice as hard and be twice as bright as any of their male colleagues to get half as far. A quiet retiring man such as Stanfield can without changing his personality become leader of his party. If a quiet retiring woman wanted that sort of job she would have to become extroverted and brass hard.

It would be an oversimplification to put all the blame for the continuance of this state of affairs on men. You women are just as responsible.

Real equality would demand that you take your full share of the responsibility it would bring. Unfortunately many of you are either too cowardly or too lazy to leave the wombe like security of the kitchen sink. I can not help being suspicious of the dog-like devotion to household chores that a lot of women exhibit.

Not until many more of you become aware that you are human individuals and not mere appendages to the male ego will we start moving toward a society in which you can participate fully without losing your femaleness.

German riots vs. oppression

On January 23, the West German government expelled Bahmand Nirumand, Iranian scholar, author and leading participant in the Sozialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund (SDS), from West Berlin and West Germany.

Nirumand, who has been in Germany on scholarship since 1965, is an assistant professor of the history of philosophy at the Free University of Berlin. His book, *Iran, The New Imperialism in Action*, has already sold over 60,000 copies in the German edition and is now being published in English by the Monthly Review Press.

This book was published in West Germany on the eve of the June 1967 visit of the Shah of Iran to Germany and helped spark large student demonstrations in opposition to the Shah. In these demonstrations a student, Benno Ohnesorg, was murdered. This incident and the demonstrations themselves played a large role in the development of the SDS.

Several Lutheran Students hap-

pened to be in Berlin during the demonstrations. They report that the demonstrations were against the regime of the Shah who had come to consolidate a large loan from the West Germans. The general public was largely ignorant of the complete situation surrounding the loan. This, they said, was due to the Axel-Springer newspaper and magazine monopoly in Germany. The German press reports only the glitter of the royal existence, ignoring questions of poverty, exploitation and infant mortality in Iran. Thus, the general public was incensed at the students' treatment of what they thought was a guest. The Shah himself demanded a formal apology from the Berlin officials for the outrageous behaviour of the German students.

The action was taken by the German Student Movement as a direct attack on its policies and through it an attack on the student and left movements everywhere in the world. They promised it would not go unanswered.



Berkley strike — another San Francisco State?

by Phil Semas
BERKELEY, Calif. (CUP-CPS)— If it weren't such a bad pun, one would be tempted to suggest that the similarity between the University of California now and San Francisco State College a couple of months ago is striking.
On Nov. 6, the Third World Liberation Front, a newly-formed coalition of non-white student groups, began a student strike at San Francisco State. On Jan. 22, a group of the same name began a strike at Berkeley.
In both cases the strike calls were followed by students marching through the campus, chanting "On strike, shut it down," disrupting classes and battling with police. At San Francisco State the cycle of confrontation and violence escalated until hardly a day went by without a battle between students and police.
The most violent day so far was

Feb. 4 when several fights broke out between strikers and students trying to get through a stationary picket line at the main campus entrance. Police were called and a series of confrontations occurred in which 20 persons were arrested and several police, strikers, and other students were injured.
Gov. Ronald Reagan may have pushed Berkeley closer to a crisis the following day when he declared "A state of extreme emergency" on the campus at the request of Alameda County Sheriff Frank Madigan and Administration President Charles J. Hitch in order to make state highway patrolmen available on a continuous basis to help maintain "law and order."
Reagan seemed to view his decision as a new crackdown on campus disorders. He said he wanted to "clearly indicate that the State of California is deter-

mined to maintain law and order on the campuses of its university as well as all other educational institutions."
Ironically, the declaration came at the end of a fairly quiet day on the campus. And the day following the declaration the campus was also relatively peaceful.
Strike leaders urged their followers to exert self-discipline in dealing with the police. "We don't want a confrontation and mass arrests," said Jim Nabors of the Afro-American Student Union. "We want a victory." Strike leaders asserted that all violence so far has been students defending themselves against the police.
Although it has been charged that the strikers are increasing the violence to try to bring more police on the campus and thus build more student support for the strike, Jim Soliz, a leader of the Mexican-American Student

Confederation, told a strike meeting, "The issue is not 'pigs off campus.' The issue is the demands."
The demands are very similar to those at San Francisco State. They include:
—creation of a third world college, containing departments of Black, Asian, and Mexican-American Studies, under the control of non-white students and faculty;
—recruitment of more non-white university employees at all levels from chancellors to janitors;
—admission, financial aid, and academic assistance to any Third World student with potential to learn and contribute as assessed by Third World people;
—Third World control over all programs involving non-white people;
—amnesty for strikers.
The response of President Hitch, Chancellor Heyns, and the faculty to these demands has also been very similar to response at San Francisco State. They have asserted that they are already doing as much as possible about ethnic studies and recruitment of non-white faculty and students. They also say that the demands will have to be processed through normal university channels.
Before the strike began Heyns said the demands "in no sense warrant a strike."

The faculty senate recently tabled a motion to approve in principle a college of ethnic studies to be planned by non-white faculty and students.
It was a similar attitude on the part of the San Francisco State administration that kept the strike going there.
There are some differences between the two strikes. The Berkeley administration has so far exercised more control over the use of police than did the administration at San Francisco State, although that may change under Reagan's state of emergency. The larger physical size and student population at Berkeley make it harder to organize an effective strike, and faculty support for the strikers is not as strong at Berkeley as it has been at San Francisco State.
There also seems to be less unity among non-white student groups at Berkeley. Last fall when NASC called a strike to demand that the university support the support from black students. The Third World Liberation Front's demands were revised several times during discussions among its three constituent groups.
It is these differences which will determine whether Berkeley becomes another San Francisco State.

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comes the campusbank to the rescue! our manager explained that these clubs aren't for rabbits at all—just for frustrated hunters. he suggested that perhaps she could start her own bunny club, and even arranged a loan to pay for posters and such.

last we heard, the line-up was over a block long.

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Sir George Williams-orderly occupation . . .

by Elly Alboim

Canadian University Press

MONTREAL (CUP) — Occupation centres 1 and 2 at Sir George Williams University — ninth floor computer centre and seventh-floor faculty club — remained in student hands Thursday (Feb. 6) as another day dragged on without any end in sight to the crisis.

Nine days after the computer area was seized and two days after students took over the faculty club, the two occupations were being centrally controlled by a joint executive committee of eight members drawn from the two sites to co-ordinate all action and policy.

House-keeping chores were evenly divided. The seventh-floor area served as a dining room for both areas — more than 300 helpings of rice and meat sauce were served there Wednesday night.

Meanwhile, the Anderson hearing committee, central body in the dispute, met for its final hearing Wednesday but only succeeded in further confusing an already troubled campus.

The committee, normally scrutinized by students and faculty over closed-circuit television, met in camera for two hours listening to testimony from a senior lab demonstrator who first informed biology professor Perry Anderson of the black discontent with him last February.

The demonstrator insisted on testifying in a closed session — a decision that puzzled many observers. Anderson had testified a day earlier that he dismissed the demonstrator during the summer because he was dissatisfied with his work.

The hearings were delayed for more than an hour while administrators tried to round up cameramen willing to work. Normally graduate students in communication do the camera work, but they refused on grounds that they'd had enough of the whole business and were unhappy with the hearing committee.

Several cameramen from TV Sir George, the student medium, refused the job for similar reasons.

Organizers of the dual occupation set about bringing their case to the 5,000 student campus in the meantime. They sent political action teams to explain the issue to classes and set up tables and general discussion. The discussions all took place outside the occupation centres — the students will not have their rigid security arrangements breached.

On Thursday several teachers, predominantly members of the psychology department brought their classes up to the seventh floor to have talks about the issue. Leaders of the occupations met the classes just outside the faculty club and engaged the students in debate.

The 400-odd occupiers still sign in and out, leaving their destinations in case they're needed quickly. Faculty is barred from the club and students are asked to pledge support for the five occupation demands before they are allowed entry.

Students are demanding that the hearing committee be recon-

stituted on a basis acceptable to both the professor and the black students, no punitive action be taken against those involved in the occupations, and criminal charges laid against three blacks in a dispute over a misplaced letter be dropped.

Now that the white students have taken supporting action, the blacks have opened up. Decisions are made in plenary session, self-determination is more apparent, and for the first time political seminars and discussions have been sufficiently expanded so that everyone involved can develop and express a point of view.

The stalemate with the administration over the five demands stumbled on Thursday. It still appeared that the administration would take no action until the hearing committee reported, a stage still days away.

The case may have far reaching implications to future educational procedure at Sir George. At least one professor announced he was no longer setting essay question exams because he wants to

"protect" himself from similar charges of bias. Other science faculty have indicated their newfound preference for IBM exams as well.

The impact of the two occupations continued to provoke statements within the campus. The student council, which has already adopted a neutral stand on the Anderson affair in general and the computer centre occupation in particular, formally condemned the faculty takeover.

And students in the lounge issued a statement indicating that the Anderson issue itself may be becoming less important.

The statement said that "the struggle has now clearly developed beyond a white-black confrontation."

"All students are now beginning to question the authority and integrity of the administration and the relationship of this institution to the society at large," the statement said.

"We will not negotiate until the demands are met."

ANATOMY OF A RIOT

. . . becomes violent confrontation with admin

MONTREAL (CUP)—The occupation at Sir George Williams University ended violently Tuesday and left in its death throes over a million dollars worth of damage. Fire and water gutted ninth floor of the school's hall building, 79 arrests and numerous injuries to police, students and by-standers.

Monday night, the whole affair seemed calm and approaching satisfactory settlement. Tuesday morning, it exploded wildly out of control.

The spark to explosion, ironically, was a weekend-long round of negotiations between the occupying students and the administration. By Sunday afternoon, the negotiations had hammered out a working proposal—and that's where the confusion began.

The students' lawyer said he had been told by his administration counterpart that the terms of the agreement—acceptance by the administration of the five demands set by the occupiers in return for an end to the occupations—would be ratified by his superiors.

The occupiers sensed victory and arranged a party Sunday night.

Meanwhile, the administration lawyer took the agreement to Principal Douglass Burns Clark for signature. Clark hesitated and said he wanted to sleep on it. The next morning, he did not sign, but rather called a faculty association meeting to discuss the proposals. Spirits were still high in the two occupation centres—the computing centre and the faculty club—everyone waited for final victory.

But the faculty, after a stormy seven-hour session, rejected the proposal and replaced it with another one unacceptable to the

students. The faculty was incensed over Clark's morning suspension of Professor Perry Anderson ostensibly for his own protection.

The faculty had also supported the old hearing committee and was not willing to renege on that support.

Their refusal to accept the negotiated agreement had tragic consequences.

When the faculty rejection was relayed to the students, they greeted it with stunned resentment. Two weeks of frustration and wearying occupation sharpened into focus. Some occupiers cried, others hardened and called for a close-down of the school.

At that point, the principal read principle, of non-destructiveness still held.

The occupiers decided to seize the entire building. As a major portion rushed to lock all the entrances, a small group headed out into independent action. They swarmed into the cafeteria, seized chairs and tables and started barricading all the exits and escalators from the four floor up to the eleventh.

To get into the cafeteria, they took axes to the locks, a move that brought the police in.

About four a.m., 50 uniformed police marched into the school. As they tried to mount the barricades, they were washed away by powerful streams from fire hoses trained on them by the students.

But realizing the weakness of their strategic position, the students retreated from all areas of the building into the computer centre.

That was the breaking point. Once they had watered down the police, they were there to win or lose, win or lose big.

The police followed them up. They broke through the barricad-

ed glass doors of the computer centre and were again met by jets of water from within.

Two policemen were cut—it is unclear whether they were injured by window glass or flying bottles, it is probable that both were involved.

Realizing they hadn't the strength to get in, the police settled down to a siege. Forty of them stood outside the centre in ankle deep water singing "Michael row the boat ashore."

The students then started to smash up the centre.

They tossed IBM cards, printouts, papers, research documents—anything they could find—out the windows. These were followed by typewriters, portable computers, adding machines. Nine floors down, the city streets, now cordoned off by police, for three blocks, were thick with paper. By-standers, at least 1,000 strong in early morning, waded through reams of it.

The students then announced they would destroy the computers, one by one, until the police left. This was at 8 a.m. and Clarke had had enough. He told the police he "wanted them out of there, and I don't care how you do it."

The police told him they had to wait for the riot squad. Montreal's crack team designed for crowd control and riot-busting. The squad arrived at 9:30.

But they didn't move in until 1 p.m.

Various administrators, thinking they could save the computers, wanted to hold off.

Meanwhile, a huge mob had gathered in the streets below. The majority jeered the police. Others, about 400, supported the students. Fist fights erupted continually, at least five people were arrested

throughout the day, and the police, as they moved in to quell the fights, used billies to break up knots of people, injuring several.

One police van was set aflame but the fire was quickly extinguished.

By 1 p.m., it was clear the computers were being destroyed. The riot squad was given orders to move in and started breaking down the barricades.

At that point, the occupiers smashed the remaining computers and set fire to the barricades.

Flames shot out 15 feet and the police drew back. The blaze was visible for three city blocks. Thick black smoke filled the corridors and at least five policemen and firemen were overcome with smoke and rushed to hospital.

The students, ringed by fire, stayed in a back room near an open window. Out in the corridors, newsmen and other students fled the area to get away from the smoke, unbearable even two floors away. Dozens retched in nausea.

The fire began to move in on the students. The riot squad managed to put out the fire and get the students out before they were all either burned or overcome by smoke.

The police seized 79 and kept them lined up against a wall for two hours as they put out fires and awaited instructions.

Only a few of the occupiers managed to evade arrest.

At six p.m. they were shoved into nine paddy wagons and taken away to be processed. The university will press charges against all of them—one official said: "We'll hit them with every criminal charge possible."

The students have been charged with conspiracy, arson and public

mischief. Arson alone carries a maximum sentence of life, a minimum of seven years.

At least 20 of the 79 arrested were women, the group is almost equally mixed, black and white.

The damage: at least a million dollars worth of computers. The centre itself won't be functional again until next October.

The whole ninth floor of the hall building is gutted. Walls are down, floorboards torn up, windows smashed.

Water damage has wrecked at least five other floors. Valuable research projects were destroyed. Animals in psychology experiments on the 11th floor all died. Some academic records and exam marks are forever lost. Total damage is estimated at eight million dollars.

Seventy-nine students now face severe criminal charges and lengthy sentences.

The university will be shut down at least until Monday and may take months to get back to normal operation. And of course, the Anderson case may never be properly handled.

It's a sad story of frustration, rigidity, weakness, absurdity and betrayal. An administration roundly scorned by students for mishandling the affair finally came to grips with the situation and lost out to the faculty.

The students, who had taken such delicate care of the computers for two weeks, finally destroyed them and lost any chance they may have had of legitimacy.

The faculty, never militant throughout and no time the leaders in the affair, raised its hackles at the worst possible time.

And everybody loses—over a dispute about the composition of a committee.

Socialist Student Convention — First in Canada

by Betty-Jane Sinclair

reprint from Ontario

Activists who had participated in the key struggles of recent months on the Canadian campus scene met at Canada's first Socialist Students Conference held in Toronto December 27-29.

The conference, initiated by the Young Socialists, Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes, was attended by 150 students from 32 campuses and 12 high schools in eight provinces. These students had taken part in struggles ranging from the massive schools occupation movement in Quebec and the sit-in at Simon Fraser University in B.C., to the recent militant demonstration in Toronto against the extension of the school year in Ontario's high schools.

Amongst the highlights of the conference was a special public meeting on the Friday evening, which centred on the theme of the international significance of the student movement. Featured speaker Kipp Dawson, a national executive member of the U.S. Young Socialist Alliance, surveyed the role of students in the great upheavals of the past year — the Vietnamese Tet offensive, the May-June revolt in France, the anti-bureaucratic struggle in Czechoslovakia, and the Mexican movement for democratic liberties — and showed how all these developments presaged greater struggles in the year ahead, as part of the world struggle for socialism.

One session of the conference was devoted to a discussion of the Quebec student revolt of last fall, the biggest student action so far in North America. Michel Mill, a leader in the occupation of the science faculty at the Université de Montreal and later candidate of the LJS and the Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière in the Bagot by-election against Quebec Education Minister Cardinal, described the strike movement in which close to 50,000 students participated, and analyzed the perspectives of the Quebec student struggle.

Riddell related the aims of the student power movement to the struggle for socialism and the consequent responsibility of the student movement as a whole to the working class. In this respect, he said, the New Democratic Party has special relevance to the student movement. It could even be said that despite the fact that the student movement had not yet grappled with the problem of political action, the NDP was in many ways acting as the political expression of the movement.

At the conclusion of the conference, on Sunday afternoon, Gary Porter, executive secretary of the YS/LJS, summed up three major activities projected by the conference: (1) to initiate a cross-Canada defense campaign for all the 114 arrested Simon Fraser students; (2) to build the biggest anti-war protest ever on

April 6, the date of next major international demonstration against the Vietnam war; (3) to circulate the new Young Socialist Forum as widely as possible on every campus.

Mill was highly critical of the leadership of UGEQ, the Quebec student union, which failed to give province-wide coordination and leadership to the strike in accordance with its theory that all initiative must come "spontaneously" from the ranks. As Mill put it, "We of the Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes are not against spontaneity — we just want to organize it!"

Owing to the repression which followed the temporary dissipation of the strike movement, he said, there is a certain demoralization among many student militants. But he expressed confidence that the next upsurge of the struggle will occur on a higher political level.

To assess the gains made in these struggles in Quebec, and to lay the basis for further advances, The LJS will be calling for a Quebec socialist student conference in early February.

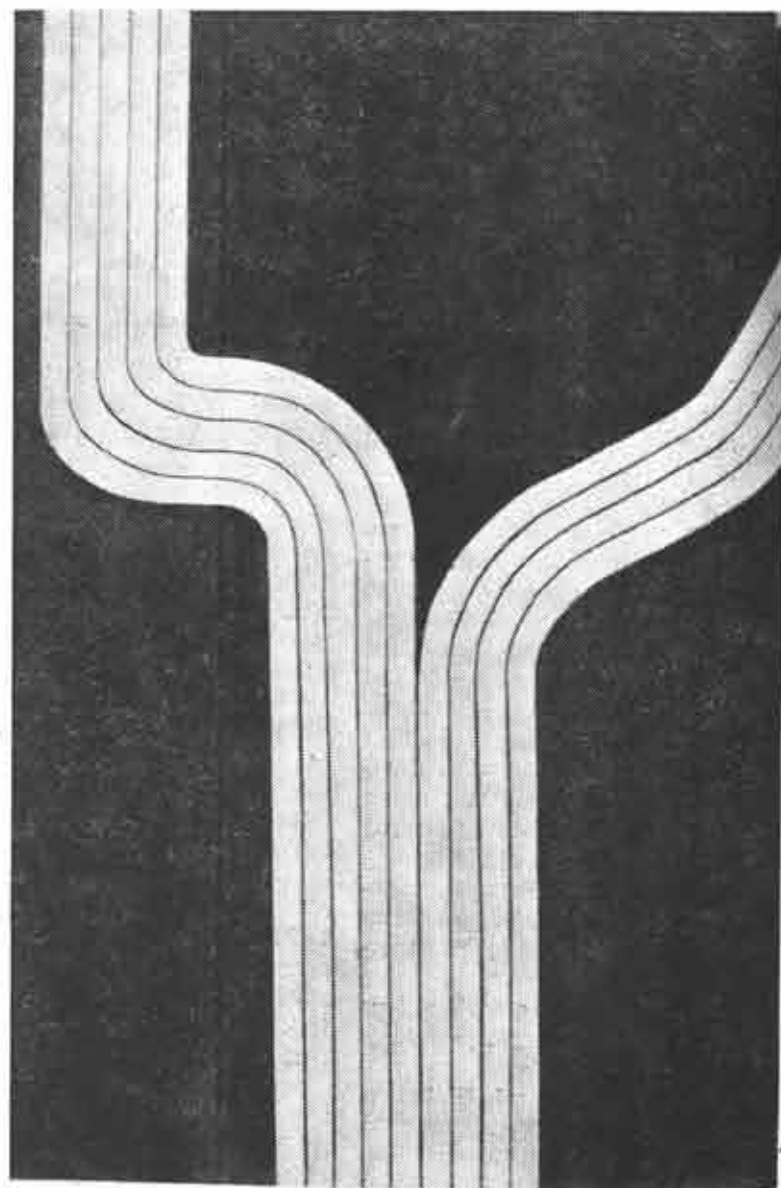
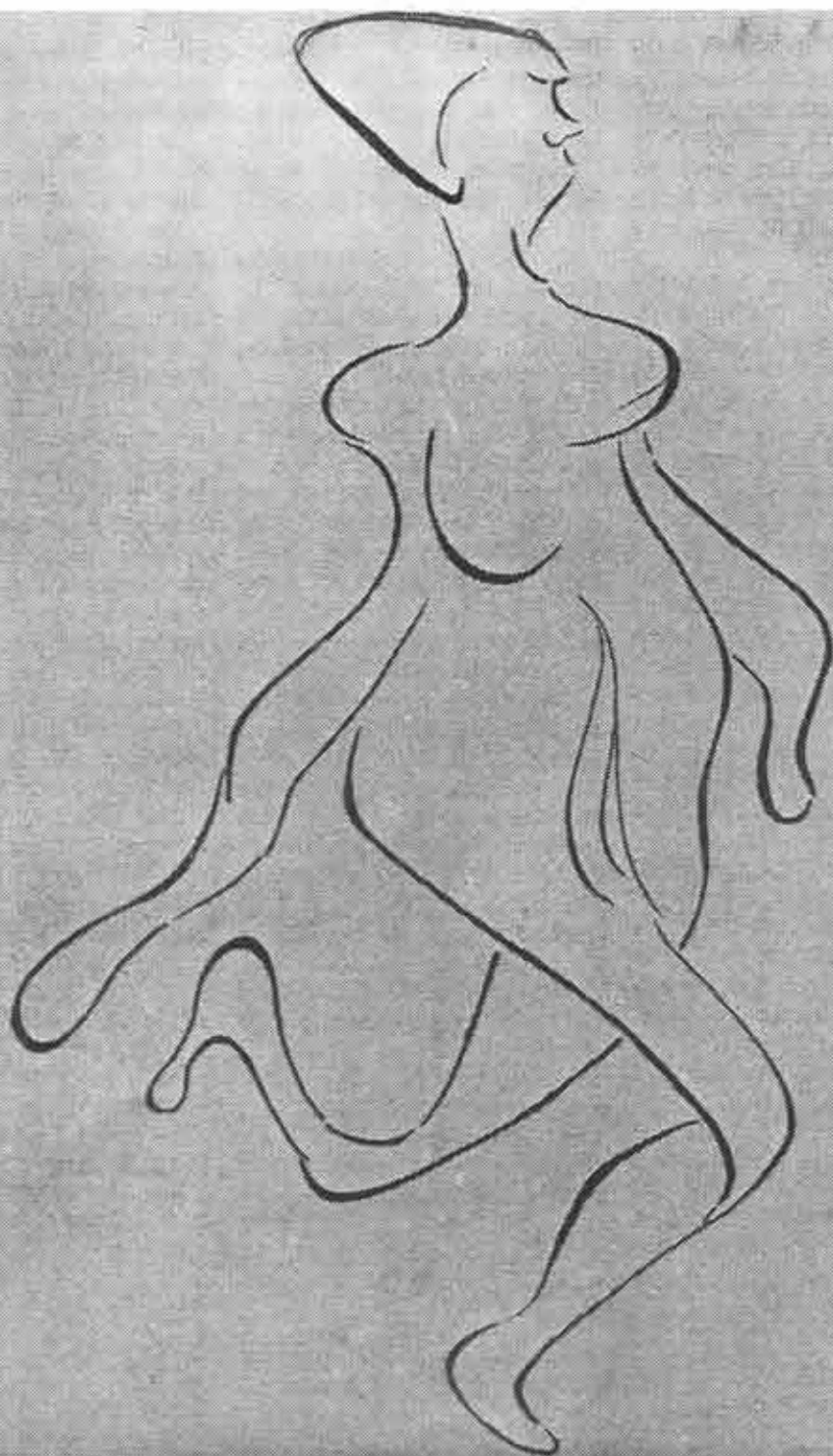
The leader of Quebec's mass movement for a unilingual French language school system was another featured speaker at the Socialist Students Conference. Raymond Lemieux, leader of the Mouvement pour l'Intégration Scolaire, described how the MIS, which led the successful struggle for French-only

schools in St-Leonard, was waging a decisive fight to stave off the death of the French language and culture in its very homeland, Quebec.

He asked English-language socialist students to explain the facts about French-Canada's national oppression to English Canadian workers and to assure the latter that they are not being asked to speak anything but their mother tongue. That is the same right the French Canadians are fighting for in Quebec, he said.

The conference also heard a report on the Simon Fraser situation by Ken Hiebert, one of the indicted students. There was strong support for Hiebert's call to build a big defense campaign behind all 114 of the arrested students, who face sentences of up to five years if convicted.

Other features of the conference included an analysis by Joe Young, chairman of the cross-Canada Student Association to End the War in Vietnam, of the key role of the anti-war movement in radicalizing the international student movement, and the continuing perspective for anti-war actions on Canadian campuses; a panel on student power including Peter Warrian, president of the Canadian Union of Students; and an address by John Riddell, organizer of the Toronto branch of the League for Socialist Action, on the role of students in the struggle for a socialist Canada.



FACULTY AND

Perspective of a Czech university—at strike!

by Dorothy Thomas

reprint from Ontario

Posters proclaiming student demands — a better life for the average citizen — festoon the pillars and walls of university buildings throughout the city.

Citizens stop to read them, and then step inside the door to sign a petition supporting the students' ten points of issue. Policemen patrol the area, but there is no intimidation or show of force, obeying a long standing tradition of non-interference with the university. Where is this? Berkeley? Columbia? Simon Fraser? Not likely — this was one of the scenes that confronted Mark Rose, the NDP member from Fraser Valley West, on his recent trip to Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Rose was forcibly struck by the contrast between the concerns of the students in Czechoslovakia, and similar cases of student unrest in our part of the world.

When Mr. Rose identified himself as a Canadian, the students welcomed him warmly, and gave him a tour of the building they had taken over. He described the building as old, gloomy and poorly equipped. At every floor there was a desk, manned by students, at which his guide cleared his visit. One floor was taken over as a dormitory, where a number of students (undistinguishable, except for language, from Western college students)

were studying, eating rolls and canned meat, or resting on tables covered with sleeping bags or blankets.

Students were eager to speak to him. They told him that the high school students were supporting the cause of liberalization as well, and that a symbolic work stoppage was to occur the next day all over Prague. (The work stoppage did take place in the factories and stores. It was non-violent, and proceeded with the apparent support, or at least without opposition, of factory management.) They asked him what he, as a Canadian, thought of their demonstrations.

This in fact was a question that he was to hear over and over again "What does Canada think about Czechoslovakia?" The Czechs that Mr. Rose spoke to also wanted to know if the chance for an East-West detente was damaged by the invasion of their country.

When he visited the National Assembly to meet with members, discussion was open and frank but the Soviet presence glowered over everything the government planned. While the Czech government wanted to be progressive, the power to do as they wished was beyond their control.

He felt that Czech parliamentarians feared that social upheaval would both retard Soviet withdrawal, and bring the imposition of more stringent measures if it appeared that the

Czech officials couldn't control things themselves.

Mr. Tednik, Vice-Chairman of the National Assembly, told Mr. Rose that public and student unrest was "embarrassing", and that a period of reasonable tranquillity seemed essential in order to get on with the government program.

And yet, Mr. Rose found open public support for the present government, and public defiance of outside influence on Czech affairs, in evidence everywhere. Pictures of Dubcek and Svoboda were everywhere. Many people wore buttons with Dubcek's picture on them. Choirs of high-school children sang patriotic songs openly on the railway platform in Bratislava.

Mr. Rose also had an opportunity to visit a rural area. Many of the problems the people discussed with him would be familiar to Canadians. Half the national wealth in Czechoslovakia is based on agriculture, yet they are experiencing a serious drain of young people from the farms to the cities. One of the ways that they are trying to combat this exodus is by upgrading educational opportunities in rural areas.

Another point of interest is the taxing system. Farms are taxed by grades, depending on climate and soil resources. The land tax goes to the state and the tax on produce goes to the municipality.

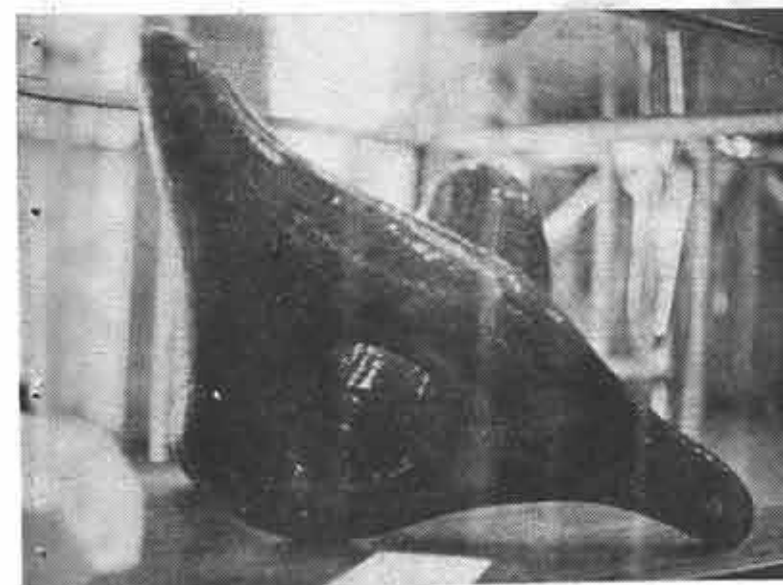
Mr. Rose took the opportunity to visit Czechoslovakia, after his attendance at the recent NATO conference in Brussels. He was anxious to see for himself the aftermath of the Soviet invasion, particularly as it played such a large role in the NATO deliberations.

What he found was an open and warm people, courageously defiant of oppression, whose yearning for freedom and intercourse with the West may yet bring down harsher repressions on themselves. Everywhere people spoke openly in hotels, factories and cafes, about their problems. The flow of Westerners into the country is unabated for the time being, with businessmen, students and artists involved in free exchange with Czechs.

How long this situation will continue, no one knows. Emigration visa regulations have been severely restricted.

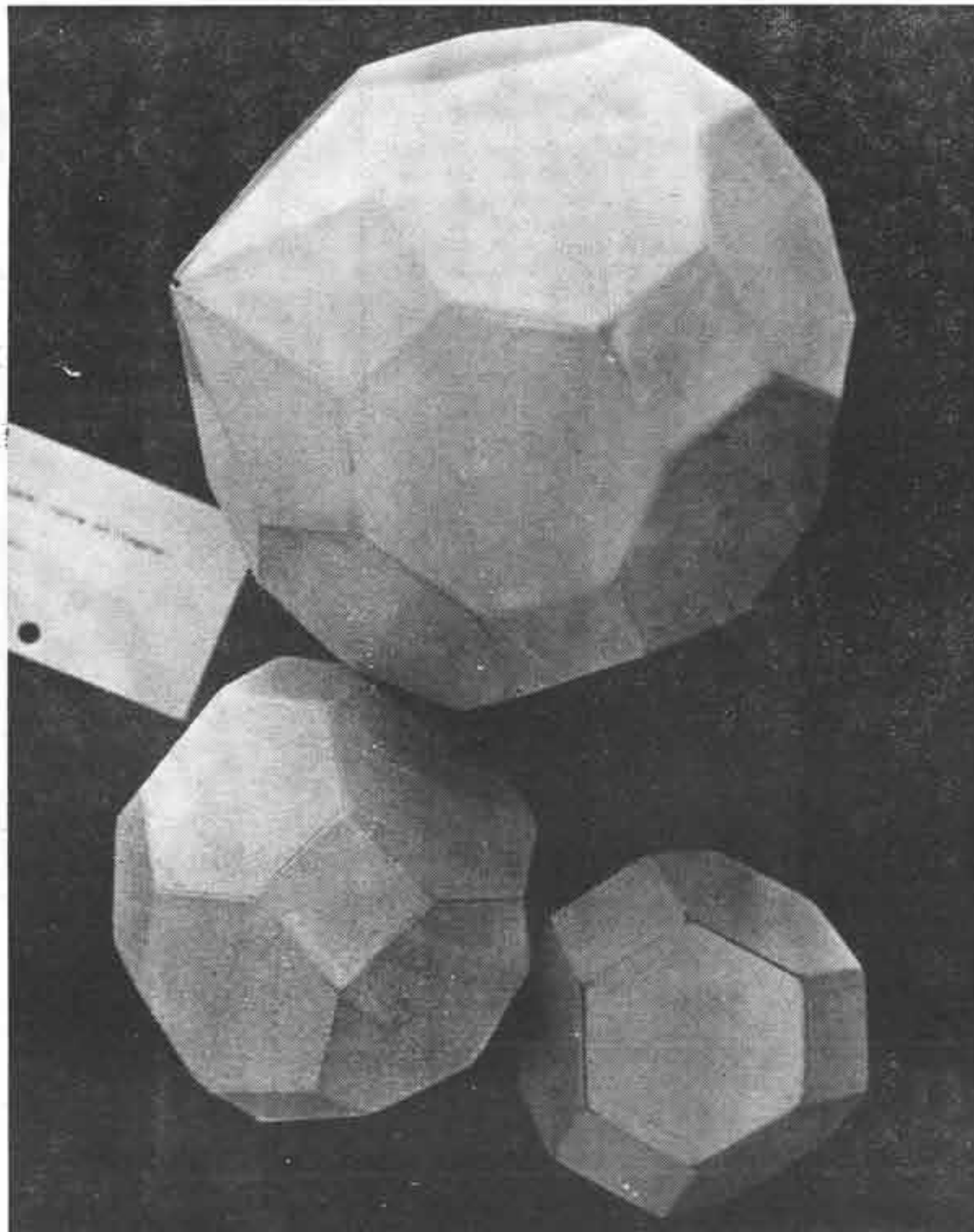
Mr. Rose summed up his impressions by saying, "I just got a glimpse of the struggle of a gallant nation striving valiantly to be optimistic, and to save what it has, in the face of overwhelming forces against it."

"The people in our half of the world have little conception of their good fortune. A short visit into Czechoslovakia was enough to teach me a healthy respect for the Czechoslovakians. I believe we need to rededicate ourselves to the preservation of freedom we usually take for granted."



STUDENT ART

photos by McDonald



Kulture korner

by Don Baxter

Last Sunday the KW Symphony Orchestra centred their concert around an abbreviated performance of the rather cute opera Rigoletto. Rigoletto is a well known and very popular opera simply chock full of melodies and murders. Actually, the plot includes such adorable acts as sadism, rape, manic depression (stemming from the former acts), suicide (stemming from the previous situation), murder (thrown in for the hell of it), and possibly latent necrophilia. Needless to say, the music has accounted for the opera's longevity.

While the reconciliation of the music to the drama seems unhappy at times, the reconciliation between the singers and the orchestra at the Lyric Theatre was even more so. While each of the four soloists had suitable voices in their own right, none had enough resonance to carry over the orchestra.

Alexander Gray, baritone, in the title role was at times far from agile, particularly in the upper register though his voice was large and clear in that area.

Gwenlunn Little as his tragic daughter displayed the most admirable coloratura technique though the tone seemed to scatter in the middle of her range.

John Arab, tenor, Joan Maxwell, mezzo soprano, were both fairly sure of themselves except that volume was lacking. The KW Symphony Orchestra under Frederick Pohl was good but not great.

A special note — for a truly fine concert, (and a free one), be sure to attend our choir's Home Concert Monday night just after dead week. I really can't praise the choir enough or its director for that matter, Professor Kemp. Having at one time been under his direction I can appreciate his ability to turn fifty odd singers into one strong, flexible instrument with four voices. The amount of detail and polished control he brings out is truly fantastic.

This concert will also be Eileen Shelle's final appearance on campus, and from what I hear she is going out with a bang not a whimper; the selection she has chosen is from Strauss' Ariadne auf Naxos. Only a handful of good sopranos today have the ability or the guts to tackle the role of Zerbinetta. Her role combines the intricacies of florid coloratura with involved dramatic expression — almost an impossible feat to accomplish. Furthermore, since Strauss first directed the opera, few singers could cope with the stratospheric range; it was always transposed down a few keys so that the prima donnas could at least hit the notes. — Eileen is singing the original.

Columbia ends discipline

NEW YORK (CUPI)—The discipline committee at Columbia University has ceased all punishment taken against students involved in the Columbia revolt last Spring.

It ended probationary terms and erased censures of individual students.

Though Students for a Democratic Society hailed the action as "amnesty," one of their demands during the revolt, the committee said it was stopping all discipline because of "inconsistent punishment and delay in processing cases."

Many of the students were subject to the discipline of the department heads or deans and the

committee said these officials had not acted consistently. One committee member said "serious inequities" had occurred. The committee is composed of seven students, seven faculty members and three administrators.

In addition, the committee ruled that students now under suspension may reapply for the coming session and that evaluation of their application be based on "the student's conduct during the period of suspension and his willingness to rejoin the university community." This group includes Mark Rudd, SDS Chairman and leader of the Spring action.

Black students' reaction forces course cancellation

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (CUPI) — More than 100 angry black students at Harvard University Friday forced cancellation of a course called "An End to Urban Violence" — a course designed to develop "an action program for the effective control and eventual elimination of riots in urban areas."

The students filed into the first session of the course and stood quietly while one of their leaders read a statement denouncing the "blatant insensitivity" of the course and calling for its cancellation.

The professor, Dr. Siegfried M. Breuning, listened to the statement and then dismissed the class in order to discuss the matter with the blacks. After five hours, he announced to scrap the course and replace it with an unstructured seminar open to all students to develop new ideas for an urban education program at Harvard.

The action capped two days

of unrest at Harvard during which students charged the school with devising programs to contain and suppress blacks while only slowly beginning other courses to investigate the root causes for ghetto violence.

The blacks were particularly upset with the wording of the course description in the school's calendar that read: "The control of riot requires adequate counterforces, and organization for them, and a strategy or strategies for their use. These can be provided from outside or from within the riot area."

The course, which fell under the jurisdiction of the Graduate School of Design, was intended to be a case study of interdisciplinary systems planning. Breuning said the course was not intended to devise riot control tactics but rather to take a social problem and see if interdisciplinary work and analysis could come up with solutions.

CAMPUS SOUND-OFF

Shane Belknap
Dorri Murdoch

Darrol Bryant has been offered a one-year terminal contract because he disagrees with the university policy that a professor must begin doctorate work after two years of teaching at WLU. Do you agree with this policy of the administration?



Louis Hochman
Arts II

No, I don't. Bryant is radical and this school is too backward, too reactionary to accept him.



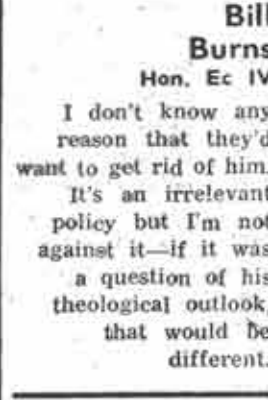
Les Shuman
Arts II

I don't agree with the way the Admin is handling it. He could be working on something in his own way, which is not specified on a course of studies. If he's a good prof, that's all that should matter.



Carmen Roberts
Arts I

I think he's a qualified person. If he doesn't want to take the course he shouldn't have to. He should be able to run his own life.



Bill Burns
Hon. Ec IV

I don't know any reason that they'd want to get rid of him. It's an irrelevant policy but I'm not against it—if it was a question of his theological outlook, that would be different.



C. R. Brennan
Hon Hist III

No, the Admin has no right to encroach upon personal exigencies.



Christine Munro
Arts III

It depends on how good a prof he is. If he can come across to his students so that they are learning something, then he is useful.



Nick Ruiter
Arts III

No. It doesn't say anything for the person. Darrol Bryant is above using these letters for prestige or to make money. It wouldn't make any difference whether he has an MA or a PhD; he has a brilliant academic mind.



Marty Kaplan
Arts III

If Bryant knew about this before he began teaching here, then I agree; he made the deal and should stick to it. But if he didn't, the Admin is at fault.



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RED BARN

King Street (Across from the Campus)

ROTC program criticized

by John Zeh

WASHINGTON (CUP-CPS) — The Reserve Officer Training Corp, commonly called ROTC, has come under heavy attack this school year.

Buildings on at least four campuses were bombed or set afire early first semester. Student hostility toward the war and university complicity with the government manifested itself in growing protests against campus military training.

Now that disfavor has become more legitimized as increasing numbers of faculties and administrations launch official assaults on ROTC, which they feel has no place in an academic setting.

This week the Harvard faculty voted to withdraw academic status from its ROTC program, the oldest in the nation. The director of the program said he would recommend to the Pentagon that ROTC be ended at Harvard.

Yale took similar action last week, stripping ROTC of academic credit and relegating it to extra-curricular status. Dartmouth College the next day announced it would limit credit to only two courses. Western Maryland College said it would no longer require students to take ROTC. The University of Pennsylvania recently withdrew credit. Cornell is expected to take some action soon.

On top of all this, the Army announced statistics showing a decline in ROTC enrolments and a substantial decrease in the number of schools with mandatory programs. During the last five years, enrolment has dropped from 159,849 to 150,982. Ninety-five mandatory programs still exist, but they have dropped from 132 in 1964.

The Army says the number of ROTC graduates receiving commissions has increased and that 30 more institutions will have adopted the training program by 1972. No school has dropped ROTC in the past five years, it said proudly.

But the glowing report cannot mask the growing dissatisfaction with ROTC, examples of which

can be seen in the results of a College Press Service survey.

Beginning this year, John Hopkins University will not count ROTC credit toward degrees. Niagara University will not require sophomores to take the courses.

Freshmen ROTC enrolment is down 50 per cent at Catholic University, 25 per cent at the University of Iowa.

Elimination of credit was one of the early demands of militants at San Francisco State College, but the issue has apparently been drowned by others. At Lehigh University, the question of credit is under study. In October, 300 students protested ROTC and the university's "military mind." The University of Pittsburgh has also faced this issue. The student government at the University of Pennsylvania voted for removal of academic credit, but the president vetoed the bill until the issue could be studied further. The Michigan Daily editorialized, "No academic value, no academic credit." The St. Louis University faculty revoked ROTC in December.

ROTC is also under attack at Middlebury, Middle Tennessee State, Ole Miss, Davidson, Rochester, Douglass, the University of Texas, Clemson, Hobart, Michigan State, California at Santa Barbara, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and others.

At Temple University in Philadelphia, activist anti-war students have flocked to ROTC. There, the acronym stand for "Resistance on Temple Campus."

At about 100 schools, ROTC is still compulsory. Some army-school contracts, require that a certain number of cadets be enrolled, and administrators find that compulsory ROTC is a good way to guarantee the minimum. So the first step in reform at these institutions is usually making the courses voluntary. This step has been taken by a number of schools.

But the big issue this year is no longer whether mandatory ROTC interferes with personal liberties; that it does is usually

taken for granted. Now the question is whether the military training — whether mandatory or voluntary — should carry academic credit at all. Educators and students are questioning the quality of ROTC courses and the control the military has over course content.

The American Civil Liberties Union has concluded that ROTC is inconsistent with academic freedom. Speakers at a recent University of Pittsburgh forum pointed out that a ROTC instructor can be ordered what to teach and what not to. The courses are not controlled by the University, but by the Defense Department.

The third issue in the ROTC controversy is whether a college campus is an appropriate place to conduct military training.

The ROTC program "supports a racist, economic war in Vietnam, stifles free dialogue and independence, cranks out platoons of homogenized, conformist, cadet automatons (which is) completely antithetical to any notion of a great university," wrote Rick Roth of the University of California at Santa Barbara in *El Gaucho*. "Get ROTC out of here, man. It's gross."

"The time has come," says Patrick Hayes, a University of Montana senior, "to confront ROTC with the fact that a university is no place for the selective teachings of the military." David Goldfarb, a leader of the anti-ROTC forces at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, called ROTC "a symbol of the kintire web of control on this (school) exerted by government and industry."

The ultimate argument being used against ROTC is that it teaches men to make war.

When Yale stripped ROTC of its academic status, a faculty member compared the program to "singing in the Whiffenpoofs." He called it "a perfectly fine activity" but not deserving of credit. But to many, an ROTC course in "counter-geurilla warfare" is not quite the same thing as singing in a choral society.

Attorney General deals with busted Simon Fraser 114

BURNABY (CUP) — Wheeling and dealing between the lawyers for the 114 people arrested Nov. 23 at Simon Fraser University and British Columbia officials including attorney-general Les Peterson has brought results — the charges have been lowered. When more than half of those arrested appeared in court Thursday (Feb. 6) to face charges of obstructing private property by taking part in a three day occupation of the SFU administration building, they learned the attorney-general's department had agreed to reduce the charges to "creating a disturbance." There was one condition — those charged had to agree to plead guilty.

The original charge, an indictable offence with a criminal record, carried a maximum penalty of five years in jail or a \$10,000 fine. The new charge carries a maximum penalty of six months in jail or a \$500 fine. People charged with an indictable offence cannot run for public office, become lawyers or be bonded.

The remaining batch of people were processed through the courts on Friday.

Of the 114 charged, all but six pleaded guilty. The six intend to plead not guilty to avoid setting a precedent for future confrontation with administrators on Canadian campuses. They have been remanded without plea to early Feb. 21 for trial.

Thursday's proceedings saw an air of insolence among the defendants and the many spectators in the courtroom. The judge, on several occasions, failed to maintain order and at one point muttered: "This is a court of justice, not a laughing stall." Near the end of Thursday's proceedings people started appearing in groups of five to finish faster. Of those arrested and pleading guilty, the two women will be sentenced March 5 and 6 and the men March 7 and 11. Two juveniles in the group will enter their plea of guilty on Feb. 20.

CAUT pushes UNB censure

OTTAWA (CUP) — The executive of the Canadian Association of University Teachers has proposed that the organization censure the University of New Brunswick because of its mishandling of the Strax affair.

In a press release issued Monday, the CAUT executive said it will convene a full council meeting of CAUT on March 15 to discuss the censure.

The statement says CAUT has "repeatedly protested against the action of the University President (or UNB) and Board in suspending Professor (Norman) Strax without any charges or any provision for an adjudicative hearing." CAUT has asked the UNB board of governors for an adjudicative hearing and the board has not complied.

The censure, should it be imposed, will be the second such action taken in the 19-year history of the teachers' association. The first was imposed on Simon Fra-

ser University last spring for administrative interference in academic affairs. That censure was lifted last fall.

Censure by CAUT means that all members of the association are advised not to accept teaching job appointments at the school and that anyone applying for a job at the school will be advised of the reason for censure.

To avoid censure, UNB must set up an arbitration committee to hear the university charges against Strax. It must also lift the court order restraining Strax from entering the UNB campus and must assume all legal fees incurred by Strax in his fight with the administration because those expenses were incurred as a "result of the university's failure to proceed in the normal academic way."

Strax now owes at least \$6,000 in legal fees and does not have sufficient funds to mount an appeal.

RMC Cadets banned from sex teach-in

KINGSTON (CUP) — Soldiers can do it but they're not allowed to talk about it. Last week, cadets at the Royal Military College here were not allowed to attend a Queen's University teach-in on sex because officials feared a breach of security. The cadets were told by a fourth year deputy wing commander, D. Trousdell, that their attendance at the Teach-in ("Orgasm") would be considered a breach of military security and would be punishable by a "D.N.D. charges" (Department of National Defence).

A D.N.D. charge means a permanent entry on a cadet's record and can have adverse effect on promotion. Cadets consider it a very serious threat. Lieutenant Colonel Pickering, Director of Cadets and Military Training at the college said: "cadets are encouraged to take advantage of every suitable opportunity to fur-

ther their knowledge and broaden their outlook.

"This, however, was not a suitable opportunity," he said, "the reason being that the nature of the talks and the presence of the cadets could have been exploited by the press and other media in such a fashion to bring embarrassment to the Canadian Armed Forces."

He said lectures on "touchy" subjects were attended by cadets but behind closed doors on the grounds of RMC.

Cadet reaction to the ban was generally passive. "By now we are used to it," said one cadet. One group of cadets approached Pickering to have the ban lifted but was told that was out of the question.

Students at the nearby Canadian Army Staff College and servicemen from the Canadian forces Base Kingston were not forbidden to attend the Teach-in.

CUS plans National Union Day

OTTAWA (CUP) — The Canadian Union of Students has designated Wednesday, February 12, National Union Day.

The union decided to change the name of the day, originally called National Student Day to force clarification and discussion of the "major problems confronting students."

Most of the planned events will

be handled locally on the various university campuses and will include teach-ins, forums and lectures — centering on summer employment, housing, course content and the economy.

Organizers of the Day say they hope the switch in name will help weaken the view of student interest as isolated and self-seeking. They expect labor leaders

to address student audiences all around the country.

In Ottawa, CUS will present briefs to the federal government dealing with student employment, taxation, housing, and financial aid to the universities. It has distributed pamphlets discussing these subjects to its member universities and published a special edition of its newspaper, *Issue*.

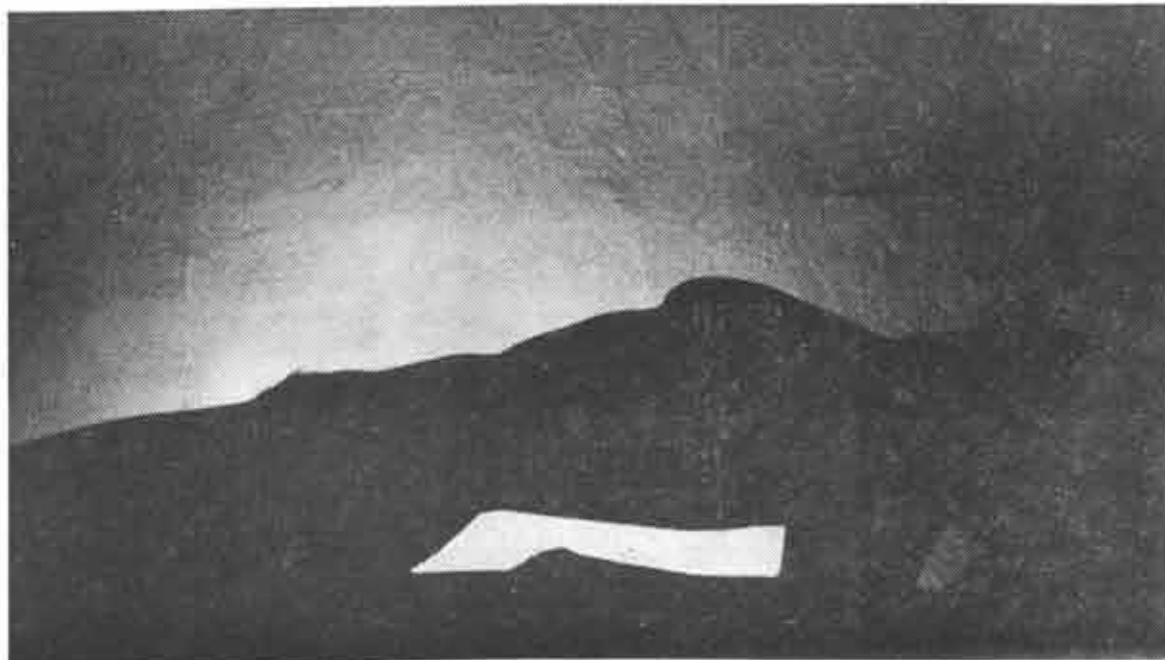


photo by Samm

Frontier College Needs Labourer-Teachers

- For the period May to September 1969
- To work in mines, logging camps, construction crews etc.
- To teach english, mathematics and other subjects in their sparetime as well as organize recreational and cultural activities.

Come Tuesday, Feb. 25th, 1969 — Rm. 6091

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AT

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WATCH FOR TICKET NOTICES!

Samm sez

by Samm

Dear Samm: For the last seventeen days, I've received a valentine from this fellow I know. Is he trying to tell me something?
DISHEARTENED.

Dear Heart: I suggest that you answer him at once. If you don't he could have a cardiac arrest.

Dear Samm: My girlfriend lives fourteen miles away. My problem is that she has restricted me to seeing her once every two weeks. What can I do to see her more often?
LAST ROUNDUP.

Dear Last: Go see her anyway. She'll make you regret it.

Dear Samm: My room-mate has a cat which has not been spayed. We don't want a cat house. What can I tell her so she'll have the cat fixed.

Dear Puss: Remind her that every litter bit hurts.

Dear Samm: Every night after I'm finished my supper at the Dining Hall, this strange looking character comes and takes my tray away. This is no problem, but he keeps taking me with him. What should I do?
BETRAYED.

Dear Betrayed: You must be some dish.

Samm will answer all reasonable letters. Send your letters to the Cord office.

Windsor students occupy Theology department building

WINDSOR (CUP)—Some 55 University students seized the school's Theology department early Tuesday morning in a protest against non-renewal of a professor's contract. The students are also demanding a voice in faculty hiring processes.

Student discontent with the hiring policies sharpened two weeks ago when the theology department refused to renew the contract of D. W. D. Kelly. A demand by students for the reasons behind the move elicited a statement from his department head that university regulations prohibited revealing cause in such circumstances.

Kelly says he was rejected for causing dissension in the department and "not understanding departmental ideas." His department head, Rev. E. R. Malley, CSB, has admitted Kelly's offences were non-academic.

When a second petition a week ago to the school's administration failed to produce any further clarification, the students moved into the theology department.

They marched in with sleeping bags, food and cameras and chained the doors behind them. They said they would remain there until the following demands are met:

—Equal student-faculty representation at the department level

—Open meetings at all levels of university government

—Amnesty for the occupiers.

The administration responded Tuesday by charging "widespread misunderstanding and misrepresentation with respect to the facts."

The student council voted 14-2 Tuesday afternoon to support the occupation, though most of the school's 4,200 students have remained uninterested in the affair.

The Windsor police, when contacted, said they would not intervene unless asked to by the administration. By late Tuesday afternoon, the administration had not decided on any action. They did issue a news release on university hiring and firing policy, reasons that these decisions remain confidential and courses open for appeal of decisions.

Minor incidents occurred during the day when a small group of students threatened to forcefully end the occupation and a faculty member broke several windows in an attempt to enter the student held territory. The belligerent students and the destructive faculty member were unsuccessful.

CUS gains Glendon College loses Queens, Saskatoon

OTTAWA (CUP)—The Canadian Union of Students came out on the losing end of a slate of three referendums Thursday (Feb. 6)—it lost two and won one.

Queen's University voted to withdraw. The University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon decided to stay out and Glendon College opted to stay in the national union.

The Thursday results drop the union's membership to 22 schools. Since the first of the year, one school (Mount St. Vincent) has joined, two (King's College and Glendon) voted to stay in, four

(St. Mary's Winnipeg, Waterloo, Queen's) have pulled out and four (Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Victoria, Alberta, Saskatoon) stayed out.

The Glendon vote, representing 60% of the 950-student enrolment, went 407 in favour of CUS, 85 opposed.

At Saskatoon, 5,663 of 9,650 students voted and the tally against CUS ran 3,293 - 2,370.

A poor turnout at Queen's saw a vote of 1,292 - 639 go against CUS. There are 6,580 students registered at Queen's.

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we should have
gone Air Canada
for half fare.

shut up Bonnie,
and hand me
the wrench.



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AIR CANADA



WLU increases music department

Victor Martens, a distinguished Winnipeg musician, becomes the second full-time member of Waterloo Lutheran University's department of music when he joins the faculty September 1.

Also joining the faculty at the same time on a part-time basis is Jan Overduin, one of Kitchener-Waterloo's most brilliant musicians.

Prof. Kemp said that addition of the new faculty members will mean that course offerings can be increased for the larger number of students taking a bachelor's degree with a music major. Several music students are expected to transfer from the Mennonite Brethren College, tripling the number of music majors on this campus.

Music 36, a full course in vocal instruction, will begin in September. It consists of one double-period class and a one individual lesson per week. Both classes will be time-tabled in the fall with the instructor.

Mr. Martens, 37, a native of British Columbia, has taught for eight years at the music-oriented Mennonite Brethren College of Arts in Winnipeg, a college affiliated with Waterloo Lutheran University.

He was graduated from WLU with a B.A. degree in 1963, and has an Associate Diploma, Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto (ARCT). He has completed four years of graduate studies at the Deutsche Musikakademie, Detmold, under the famous Ger-

man composer and conductor, Kurt Thomas.

As assistant professor of music at Waterloo Lutheran, Mr. Martens will specialize in vocal instruction and become director of the WLU Choir, now conducted by Prof. Kemp. He was director of the Mennonite Brethren College choir, which five times was invited to take part in national broadcasts over the CBC.

"These two men will add greatly to the university's music activities," Prof. Kemp said. "There will be an increased amount of live music, and Mr. Marten's lyric tenor voice will be an exciting feature in the musical life of the university, the community and the province."

WLU choir ends tour at home

The annual Home Concert of the WLU Choir will take place Monday, February 24, 8:00 p.m. in the Theatre-Auditorium. This concert traditionally closes the tour of the choir, which this year was highlighted by the exchange visits of the WLU and Gettysburg College Choir.

Eileen Shelle, Affiliate Artist, will be making her last appearance of the '68-69 season. We shall have the opportunity of a preview of her official New York

debut, as she presents the difficult and brilliant role of Zerbinetta in Richard Strauss' opera *Ariadne auf Naxos*.

This will be the last Home Concert to be conducted by Prof. Walter H. Kemp, who has been director of the choir since coming to the university four years ago. Next season Prof. Victor Martens will assume this post as part of his new appointment to the WLU musical team.

The Passion according to St. John, by Schuetz, will be the featured choral work, with soloists Alan MacLeod, Keith Knights and John Heij.

For the rest of the program the Choir will select some recent additions and also some old favorites from its repertoire of motets, carols, Canadian music and French-Canadian folk-songs that have characterised its musical offerings during the past four seasons of Prof. Kemp's directorship.

U. of Alberta two campuses?

(From "The University of Alberta . . . two campuses or one?" by Dr. Walter H. Johns, President, The University of Alberta, in the 19 Dec. issue of Folio)

The question of a separate university, or a satellite campus of The University of Alberta "on a proximate site", has been widely discussed by provincial, civic, and university committees.

If a separate university for the Edmonton area is decided upon, the problem of a site is less acute, but the problem of costs would probably be greater. A new university would need its own board of governors, a senate, administrative officers and faculty, its own library, teaching buildings, residences, and all the services and equipment any such institution must have. The experience of such cities as Toronto, Melbourne, and Sydney, indicates the extent of the costs of such a development, and the effect it would have on the older institution. The development of the new University of Leth-

bridge gives some further insight into the problem as it could exist in Alberta.

Expansion of The University of Alberta on a proximate site would permit certain economies, particularly at the outset. Faculty and senior students might have access to the university library, now approaching 1,000,000 volumes.

The ancillary campus could confine itself to such basic curricula as are comprised in the faculties of art, science, and education. Senior faculty might offer graduate courses on the main campus, and graduate students from the university might offer instruction in the classrooms and laboratories of the ancillary campus. At the same time, the pressure of numbers on the main campus could be relieved, along with the problems of access and parking. One of the essentials of such an arrangement as the provision of an ancillary campus would be a close liaison between the two campuses, including relatively easy access by car, bus, or rapid transit system.

Cinema Scope

by Valentine

BLOW-UP

In Antonioni's previous films such as "La Notte," "L'Aventura" and "Red Desert," he, as a director, has tried in his own words "to probe the relationship between one person and another — most often their love relationship, the fragility of their feelings. But in this film (Blow-Up) none of these themes matters. Here, the relationship is between an individual and reality."

The protagonist is a successful London fashion photographer (David Hemmings) who spends his day in a magnificently equipped studio, existing in the artificial and deadening world of the mannequin and her pre-arranged beauty, pose, prop and costume. To revitalize himself, he searches the real everyday world for suitable subjects of social-comment photography. One of his excursions finds him taking candid shots of a couple in a park. Upon enlarging these photos, he discovers that he has recorded a murder. His fears are confirmed when he returns to the park and sees and touches the cold corpse. Distressed over what he should do, he seeks advice from a friend who is at a party and high on marijuana. In reply, the friend exemplifies a Phil Ochsian philosophy that the murder "really wouldn't interest anyone outside a small circle of friends."

This time armed with his camera, the photographer goes again to the park to take pictures of the body only it has been removed. Forlorn and disgusted, the photographer meets a group of clown-like young people with bizarre costumes and white faces who are playing tennis with an imaginary ball. If only for a moment, he joins their game. So there is a freedom to the concept of reality and with subjectivity as a factor, reality, then, is what you wish it to be.

The earlier Antonioni theme of interpersonal relationships and the "Blow-Up" theme of appearance and reality, are linked in the episode where the photographer with camera clicking athletically straddles a writhing model (Vogue's Veruschka) and afterwards collapses as if he had physically made love in the flesh instead of mechanically through the lens.

Another concern of Antonioni is the sterility that accompanies adherence to "habits, customs, old attitudes, already dead and

gone." The pivotal symbol for this thematic concept is a beautifully carved propeller rescued from a very cluttered and snobbish Antique Shop. This suggests that there are lessons to be learned from the past but not by the traditional modes of thinking. New forms must be found but it requires the active participation of the now generation to revitalize themselves and their society. The propeller also suggests the appearance versus reality conflict as we perceive the propeller differently in motion than at rest. Antonioni narrates with images rather than using the standard clichés of the cinema. His dialogue is deliberately understated and the emotion, underplayed, so the flow of action is unrestrained. Because Antonioni tired of the Neo-realism concept that allowed each shot its own interior time, he values the functional quality of a camera's take. To him a shot must show only what is useful and real time has many extraneous moments which clutter and detract from the climatic fluency. By choosing the colours of his landscape, he makes the environment a character in the film. Examples of his manipulation are the whole blocks of buildings painted either red or blue and the natural colours of the park being changed or muted.

Even though a plot is sparse and loosely constructed, it should not show strain in effecting a certain outcome. It is hard to believe that a cinematic master like Antonioni would be guilty of such plot contrivance, but he is. The most striking example is the photographer's first return to the park to look for the body. He was experienced in his field and he would not have forgotten to bring his camera!

The concluding remarks on "Blow-Up" belong to Antonioni: "This film, perhaps is like Zen; the moment you explain it, you betray it. I mean, a film you can explain in words is not a real film."

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Regina students start campaign to study university relationships

REGINA (CUP)—The fee collection crisis that has been tying up students here for over a month has rapidly developed into a massive educational campaign to teach students and the general community about the nature of the university and its relation to society.

Though negotiations are no further ahead than they were a week ago well over 2,000 students (of 4,000) are actively involved in the issue.

A teach-in began last Monday to discuss the crisis that has developed into an ongoing debate not only over the fee issue, but also over the development of policies and strategies which students and their union can use to inform the people of Saskatchewan on the question of university financing and academic policy-making.

On Tuesday of last week, while the deputy premier, D. G. Stuary delivered Ross Thatcher's blathering attack on "activists, anarchists and hippies," students at Regina held a three hour meeting

to discuss negotiations, the teach-in and a program for public education. The meeting of over 2,000 students decided on a strategy centering about the right of students to organize independently from the administration and universal accessibility to higher education.

For the remainder of the week, students were involved in daily, well-attended meetings which met to draw up pamphlets and other literature to be distributed throughout the week in downtown stores suburban shopping centres, and local high schools.

The students have established a speakers' bureau which has made preliminary contacts with labor and service groups throughout the province. Speakers will go to any interested group to explain the issues.

The campus now has a two-page daily newspaper called "The Un-

ion" which is distributed on campus and in the city.

Over the weekend, the Carillon staff prepared a provincial issue with a press run of 100,000 to be distributed in all major urban and rural centres in the province. It hits the stands Wednesday and will contain a breakdown of the university's source of income, an analysis of the who actually controls the university and an explanation of the crisis.

Student representatives are encouraged by the week's activity. For the first time in several months, students are involved in action that demands contact with the outside community.

Further negotiations between the board of governors and students begin Thursday but students are not optimistic. They say the board will not relent until a strong pressure campaign forces them to.



Bill Ballard expresses mixed emotions as his term of presidency draws to an end.

Photo by McDonald

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U of Chicago students continue occupation of admin building

CHICAGO (CUP-CPS) — University of Chicago students began their second week of a campus administration building occupation Friday after adding new demands.

They originally began their sit-in over the sociology department's refusal to rehire a radical woman professor, but have extended their grievances.

Three new demands were listed as negotiable: establishment of a suppressed peoples studies department, making public all university files, and a rule that 51 per cent of all new students and professors be female with an end to nepotism regulations which exclude relatives of teaching staff from teaching at the school.

Other new demands include an end to the university's destruct-

ion of buildings it owns in a predominantly black area, a day care centre for faculty children, and admission of black and third world students and workers.

The original "non-negotiable" demands were: rehiring of sociologist Marlene Dixon, who students say was discriminated against because of her sex and politics, parity student membership on committees with hiring-firing-tenure power, amnesty for the occupying students, and full pay for workers whose work has been interrupted by the sit-in.

The number of demonstrators fluctuates from 150 to 300. No attempt has been made to remove them, but the university has suspended 61 of the occupiers.

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B-Ball Hawks roll on

by Joe Fox

This is the story of some gilded birds in a tilted cage. Our Golden Hawks soared to great heights recently in basketball cage action by winning six games in a row including two prestigious victories over Windsor and Waterloo. Last week however, the high flying Hawks were rudely shaken from their lofty perch by two aviary-type combatants in the cage wars: the Ravens of Carleton and the Cardinals of St. John Fisher. But the Hawks flock made a good take-off for another ascent on Tuesday night by ramming the Rams from Ryerson 106-66.

The team played poorly in their two non-conference games losing to St. John Fisher 80-60 and were nipped by a not too impressive Carleton team 76-72.

The visiting New Yorkers completely dominated the Hawks in the game played in the T.A. last Friday night. It was the second victory for the U.S. team over WLU and they now hold a 3-1 edge in the home and home series played between the two schools for the past two seasons.

The Cardinals cashed in on their size and strength superiority and won the game on rebounds and their fast break. The Hawks helped them out by turning the ball over repeatedly and by poor outside shooting. The Hawks defense was relatively effective and the Cardinals did most of their scoring from outside. Sandy Nixon once again led the Hawks scoring with 18 points followed by Bob Bain who hit for 16.

The American team was visibly and audibly annoyed by the close refereeing of the game. College

games and especially pro games are called much more loosely in the States. As a result the games move faster, there is more scoring and the good players aren't constantly under the pressure of being fouled out. The Russians say Canada's hockey teams do poorly because the refereeing is not good. It could be the same story in Canadian college basketball.

The Hawks were up bright and early on the Saturday morning after the tough game against St. John Fisher and boarded the bus for the trip to Ottawa. The team arrived stiff and uncomfortable at 4:30 p.m. This allowed just enough time to eat and head for the gym. Adding to their misery was the flu bug who decided to attack the team's leading scorer Nixon.

The Ravens got a jump on their weary competitors and by half-time rolled up a 40-27 lead. Nixon was off the court and on bench for most of the game and only managed 8 points. Chris Coulthard also wasn't feeling too well and sat out most of the game. The team's leading rebounder Wally Escott was fouled out early in the second half and the Hawks were in big trouble.

The fact that the reserve strength of the team was strong enough to prevent a real rout is one of the most encouraging events of the season. The brothers Bain — Bob and Doug — came through with their best games of the season and almost pulled it out for the Hawks. Veteran Bob Bain has been hot and cold all year but came up with 28 points to keep the score respectable. Brother Doug came through with 11 and played effectively on defense.

Carleton is undefeated in the eastern division of the O.Q.A.A. but only managed to beat the limping Hawks by four points. It will be a different story if the two meet again in the Canadian Championships.

The Hawks have been demolishing all their league opponents in avenging their one point loss to Osgoode, and the Ryerson game was no exception.

Nixon seems to have recovered from his off day in Ottawa as he couldn't miss against the Rams and poured in 33 points for his best scoring effort of the year. Bob and Doug Bain also played well and scored 19 and 10 points respectively. Clyde Ingram hit for nine and is showing signs of improvement. We will soon be calling him "The Big C."

The game was no contest and the only excitement was the question of how high the Hawks would go. It will never be known for sure as Coach Lockhart chose to give his younger players some valuable experience and his regulars a rest. Nixon for instance scored 23 of his points in the first half and sat out a good portion of the final period.

The Hawk's next outing is tonight (Friday) against the league doormats from Brock and on Saturday the Gryphons of the University of Guelph will pay a visit to the T.A. Don't underestimate the U of G. Coach Garney Henley has changed the losing attitude of Guelph teams of yesteryear. Henley has been blessed with a fair amount of talent this year and Leigh Hammond and John McKendry are high up in the O.Q.A.A. scoring race.

Next Friday is the big game against Osgoode, plan now to be there.



photo by Attkins

Unidentified Golden Hawk drives in to lay-up two more easy points in Hawk drive for championship.

McGill students disrupt senate

MONTREAL (CUP)—McGill University's troubled system of university government was shaken again Wednesday when the senate cleared its council room of spectators following an angry presentation of demands to it by a group of militant students organized into a Radical Students' Alliance.

The RSA demands, printed in the McGill Daily Wednesday morning, dealt with radical transformations in five areas: Democratization, Research and Orientation, Housing, Education and Library.

At first, the senate refused to consider the demands and referred the matter to its steering committee for later consideration. The RSA remained quiet for a half hour while senate proceeded with its business, but then one spokesman jumped in and began reading the demands.

After a bit of shouting, senate ordered the meeting closed. It later recanted—after 45 minutes—but not until two student senators stormed from the session, saying they would not participate in a closed meeting. The RSA at this time was meeting in the student union to plot further action. Apparently fed up with disruptions, the senate later refused to allow its nominating committee to open its sessions. That commit-

tee two weeks ago recommended to senate that its sessions be open following a disruption of its deliberations by 100 students demanding it open.

The RSA demands were led off by an introduction which termed McGill an English-language institution serving "capitalist interests" and enjoying a "privileged and exploitative position" in Quebec society.

It said universities in the province must put their resources at the service of social forces seeking an independent, socialist Quebec where "domination of the French working class by English capital is no longer a reality." The RSA said it was clear that ultimately public education in

Quebec would have to be unilingually French.

The demands included calls for: student-staff (academic and non-academic) control of all decision-making at the faculty and departmental level; a one-tiered governing body consisting in equal part of students, staff and representatives of Quebec society; election of senior administrators; comprehensive French, labor and third world studies programs geared to supportive action in those areas; an administration loan of \$2 million for a student co-operative housing venture; abolition of the school's faculty of management; priority given to French-language training; a library open 24 hours and to the public.

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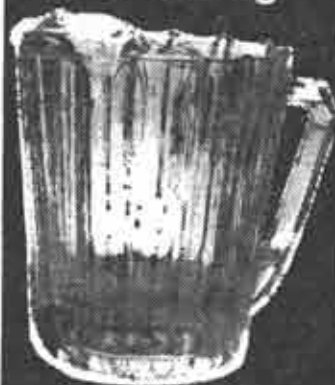
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Hockey Hawks on win streak

by Peter Jackson

The Hockey Hawks are riding a five-game winning streak after a 4-3 win over York off two goals by Lightfoot and singles by Irwin and Galt. The game was played before a disappointingly small number of Lutheran fans.

The Hawks next defeated Osgoode Hall by a 4-1 count. The margin of victory rested on two goals by Hoyles and singles by Braithwaite and Tait.

With only two league games remaining, the Cord spoke with hockey coach Ted Maki about his fourth-place hockey team. How did he feel his team would do in the play-offs? Did the impressive records of the school's football and basketball teams result in higher than usual pressure to produce similar results? Were rumours of dissension on the team founded? Finally, how was the team ranked in the eyes of the Athletic Department?

Coach Maki said the team would do well in the play-offs, if the play-offs existed, but instead the league automatically advances the first-place team, a system favoured by basketball coach, Howard Lockhart, and football coach, Dave, even though coach Maki

favours a play-off. Coach Maki did not feel, however, that there was any undue pressure on the hockey team to win created by the records of the basketball and football teams. Instead, it was suggested, by the coach that the no play-off structure of the league created undue pressure on the players to win every game.

Coach Maki denied any knowledge of dissension on the club. He confirmed the fact that several players had quit the team earlier in the season, but suggested that this had been the result of factors other than team dissension. The same sentiments were expressed by players on the team and by one of those who had quit. The coach went on to say that this was the best balanced hockey team he has ever coached at Lutheran.

He feels he has three forward lines capable of strong two-way play, an excellent defense and the best goaltending in the league. He added this was a rebuilding year. The team is losing James, Hoyles, Lightfoot, Seiling and MacDonald this year though and Coach Maki will have to rebuild his defense next year.

In Coach Maki's opinion the

hockey team rates a poor third behind the football and basketball team not only in the Athletic Department but also in the eyes of the students who never appear at the games to give some helpful fan support.

Coach Maki also intimated that the CORD could have given better hockey coverage. In Maki's opinion, the Athletic Department supplies the team with good equipment, and ample ice-time, but that is as far as it goes.

Coach Maki is by his own admission a part time coach. Maki states plainly that he cannot spend anywhere near enough time to carry out the effective recruiting program that would be possible if a full-time coach were hired. It is coach Maki's opinion that the players are being short changed by not having a full-time coach to carry out this recruiting program. Coach Maki also suggested that a full-time professional trainer serving all three major teams should be hired. Such a person would pay for himself in savings on equipment repairs.

The hockey team plays two games in Erie Pennsylvania against a senior team that has already played several other teams in the OIAA. It will then return to close the season with away games against Ryerson and York.

Sweat sox

by Paul Matteson

Spirits are high as usual at the WLU, basketball and hockey games. These spirits however appear to be confined to a liquid form and have little effect on the cheering process of the human anatomy. Hockey and basketball are somewhat like an Irish funeral — quiet till the last ten minutes when the sight of the festivities appear.

The cheerleaders although not the most outstanding in recent years try to achieve some form of school spirit. If it wasn't for a couple of the more reserved girls of the crew they would look more like a group really trying to bring cheers out of the crowd. Cartwheels and other such manouvers are a part of the job and part of the excitement for the male animals of the crowd.

The basketball Hawks now sailing with three games won out of four trounced Ryerson on Tuesday night 106-66. The Hawks outstanding play has accounted for their success in the latter half of the season.

The Hawks face Brock on Friday night for a hopeful victory which will lead them on to Osgoode a week later. The Osgoode game will be a real determinant of which team has the strength to make it through the semi-finals and finals if success is caught by the wings.

The Hockey Hawks are a prime example of a lack of money, good full-time coaching, scouting and a trainer. Could it not be that if such great buildings as a Fine Arts Center were scrapped from the drawing board — sports at WLU could take the perspective it very well deserves.

Maki felt the CORD does not give the hockey team the coverage it should get. Could it be Mr. Maki that news to be any news at all should have that aura of dynamics to it? Could it be that the hockey team does not present this aura?

The team all the same still deserves the fan participation it has not been receiving. Maybe this can be accounted for through a lack of publicity on team events. People are funny creatures — it seems they must be prodded quite generously before any movement or spirit occurs.

The Hawks winning streak, I hope, is a sign for a good future for the team in the upcoming year. Lets hope that the Hawks will be able to keep a full team next year without the fear of the loss of players through dissension or other factors.

The newest of non-exerting sports will hit WLU when the new campus center is completed. Billiards is encompassing a large part of the building. People will be able to spend a dollar and strengthen their finger muscles and brain tissue.

The intellectuals of the Torque have now taken up their cards and started to wage the war of cards against the hungry students looking for a table in the Torque room in order to get to basketball or hockey practice.

OIAA BASKETBALL STANDINGS

	GP	W	L	F	A	Pts.
Osgoode	8	8	0	625	512	16
Lutheran	7	6	1	594	442	12
Laurentian	7	3	4	535	513	6
York	6	2	4	396	446	4
Ryerson	5	1	4	333	390	2
Brock	7	0	7	421	589	0

RESULTS: Osgoode 86 York 70; Lutheran 96 Brock 53; Osgoode 80 Ryerson 50; Laurentian 80 York 62.

LUTHERAN LEADING SCORERS

	G	FG	FS	Pts.	Avg.
Nixon	7	50	37	137	19.7
Bain, B.	7	48	20	116	16.6
Coulthard	7	40	13	93	13.2

FOUL SHOTS

	Att.	Made	Avg.
Nixon	45	37	82.2
Bain	26	20	76.9
Coulthard	18	13	72.6

SIHL WESTERN DIVISION

	G	W	L	T	F	A	Pts.
Toronto	13	11	1	1	89	35	23
Waterloo	12	9	2	1	88	38	19
Western	11	6	5	0	53	57	12
Windsor	12	4	7	1	43	59	9
McMaster	11	3	8	0	34	65	6
Guelph	11	0	10	1	31	84	1

SIHL EASTERN DIVISION

	G	W	L	T	F	A	Pts.
Laval	10	9	1	0	71	35	18
Carleton	12	9	3	0	74	39	18
Montreal	11	7	4	0	62	44	14
McGill	12	4	8	0	39	55	8
Queen's	10	3	7	0	41	73	6
Ottawa	11	1	10	0	33	74	2

OIAA HOCKEY STANDINGS

	GP	W	L	T	F	A	Pts.
Laurentian	7	7	0	0	58	24	14
Ryerson	5	4	1	0	26	16	8
York	5	4	1	0	23	21	8
Lutheran	6	3	3	0	33	19	6
Osgoode	6	0	6	0	19	51	0
Brock	7	0	7	0	25	54	0

TEAM PENALTY MINUTES: Laurentian 194; York 95; Osgoode 94; Brock 79; Ryerson 64; Lutheran 62.

GOALIES

Player	GP	GA	Avg.
Stoddart (R)	5	16	3.20
Reid (Luth)			
Goebel (Luth)	6	19	3.30
Cyr (L)	7	24	3.43
Childe (Y)	5	21	4.20
Hicks (B)	7	54	7.71
Knox (O)			
Stillman (O)	6	51	8.50

ATHLETICS



WLU Basketball Hawkettes struggle for high-flying ball in inter-university game. Few watched from stands, however,

photo by Thatcher